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# CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

A Religious and Samily Newspaper,

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## The Editors' Table.

O nooks! ye monuments of MIND; sweet solaces of daily life; Gentla comrades, kind advisors: who can weigh your worth? [Martin Farqhuar Tupper.

HARPER'S NEW MISCELLANY .- No. 14 is on the connection of the physical sciences, by Mary Somerville, from the seventh London edition. This connection throughout the various phenomena of nature, is here traced in a manner highly interesting and elaborate. Since ' the progress of modern science, especially within the last few years, has been remarkable for a tendency to simplify the laws of nature, and to unite detached branches, by general principles,' the aim of the author has been to point out, and make clear the existence of those analogies, by which the different parts of the physical creation are related to each other. To the prosecution of this aim, she has brought distinguished learning and ability. Boston

LIVES OF THE CHIEF FATHER'S OF NEW ENGLAND .- We have here issued by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union, a second handsomely printed volume, and uniform with the first, prepared by Rev. Mr. Ex-Parliament House, and whose associate Wilson, John Norton, and John Davenport. are all put in requisition, in fitting for fame Mr. McClure is a racy and forcible writer, strongly attached to the peculiarities of his party of them, their gowns and four-cornered own denomination, and hence, somewhat inbehalf, and uttering apologies for them, in the course which they pursued toward others, where he will be judged by all out of ers, where he will be judged by all out of the rest of the restlet ground the course which they pursued toward others. He has at hand most interesting and valua- tures in the city, both as to magnitude and in so well conceived a manner, to the present and coming generations. We would not question his desire in fidelity to the memory be fair toward others. But strong sectarian these counsellors, intended doubtless to biases and prejudices are in danger of be-traying the best of men. We trust we shall see in the continued series, a full and faithfully drawn portrait of Roger Williams, the them of the juniors, quite disturbed the grav-

We, too, are among those who highly venwe deem it the better way, as it is but simple justice to them, frankly to acknowledge and mortar can make them, having neither sterling, presented to her by the Marquis of

by Rev. D. F. Richardson, A. M., pastor of lin. At 9 the next morning, we were seated the Baptist church in Mason Village, N. H. in a railroad car for Drogheda; and I ven-The text on which this discourse is founded, ture to say that you have not in Boston a is the 3d of James, 6th verse: 'And the private carriage more sumptuously fitted up tongue is a fire,' &c., from which in a manner forcible and instructive, the author proceeds to speak:—1. Of 'the evil conseland, ride in the 'second-class' cars, and We give the following truthful extract :-

an individual's own happiness. That heart alone can be happy, that looks with kindness upon the world, and delights in promoting its enjoyment. God has so constituted was but one—first class car of this train were its enjoyment. God has so constituted us, that when we breathe good will toward our fellow men, ardently desire their happiness, and never injure them in word or deed, we were large squares of plate glass, the side indulges unkind feelings toward any of his fellow creatures, and employs harsh, bitter remarks against them, whilst he makes others unhappy, makes himself the most wretch.

The seats were luxurious to an extreme, and All the moral sensibilities suffer when ' the

An the moral sensionities suffer when the throat becomes an open sepulchre, sending forth its pestilential effluvia through a community. Whilst poisoning others, the individual himself is sadly contaminated. All in bright uniforms, and were very gentlemanthat is lovely in the heart will droop and die, by the content of with railroads, steamboats, post coaches, om-vented against others. Some seem to de-light only in dwelling upon the faults of oth-ers, and in seeking to cast their virtues into the shade. Nothing pains them more than the praise of others. We need no better ev-idence the target liberty and a proper self-rethe praise of others. We need no better evidence that happiness is a stranger in their bosoms, and that base passions are destroying all moral excellence, than the exhibition of such a spirit. Such fountains, we may rest assured, are impure, where deadly exhalations are ever issuing forth. A contemplation of goodness communicates goodness to the heart; whilst a consideration of what is the heart; whilst a consideration of what is base, leave a pernicious influence upon the mind, unless it is viewed solely with a benevolent desire to remove it. The abuse of the tongue is aufully offensive in the sight of Heaven, and cannot fail to accumulate a fearful amount of guilt. Some, from malignity of heart, indulge in abuse toward their fellow men. Such individuals are exceedingly sinful in the sight of Heaven, and exert a baleful influence around. Others, for the sake of amusement, are prone to abuse their fellow men. They delight to take up their fellow men. They delight to take up coachman, outside; fortunately for us, the ert a baleful influence around. Others, tot the sake of amusement, are prone to abuse their fellow men. They delight to take up a character, and show their dexterity in dissecting it, and exposing its faults and defects to the ridicule and laughter of others. Although such persons may show no unkindness of feeling toward those they thus treat, wet they often do them serious injury. It is happening to English mail-coach passengers. yet they often do them serious injury. It is happening to English mail-coach passengers, difficult for us to respect those we often hear Though changing horses every six or seven

ridiculed. The use of such a wespon, where no good is to be accomplished, and much injury may result, is exceedingly wicked, and cannot fail to exert a depraying influence upon the heart. The odium of a community upon the heart. The odium of a community will sooner or later, settle heavily upon one who thus trifles with the character of others. God will show how guilty such conduct is in his sight, by suffering him to feel severely the dislike of others. Jehovah has said, speak evil of no one, and a disobedience to this command, cannot full to meet his disapprophysics.

a means, by which the tongue may be controlled:

Subscribers in New Hampshire are requested hereafter to send their communications and payments to the Publishers, in Boston. Arrearages they will forward to Rev. E. Worktri, at Concount. Communications to the Publishers or Editors, to secure attention, must be post paid.

Efficient Agents wanted for the paper, to whom a libral communication will be allowed. Mr. E. Porter is General Agent for the New England States. of feeling toward others. 4. Fervent sup-plications to God for his blessing upon our enemies, will materially assist in bridling the tongue. 5. A strict watchfulness over the tongue will assist us in bridling it. 6. Caution should be used in repeating the remarks of others, from which any injurious effects might result.

## Original and Select.

Wanderings in Europe...No. IV.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REFLECTOR.

Cushendall, (Ireland), May 29, 1846. Dublin, like London and Paris, is divided rather centrally by a small river, spanned by stone and iron bridges, and, as seen from the one at the 'bottom' of Lower Sackville street, as well as from several other points, is a very beautiful city. Its public buildings would take high rank any where. We walkremains, even to the chairs and other furniture, as their lordships left it; but that out of which the Commons, the people's representatives, were turned, has been given to the ings is considered a fitting one to face the McClure, and containing the lives of John halls, forming an immense hollow square, and usefulness the youth of Ireland. A large member of our party, were engaged on his own sect, to be on indefensible ground. the Four Courts, one of the noblest strucble materials, which it is fit should be given, design. A rotunda in its centre, from which of the chief Fathers of New England, to and their clients. The powdered wigs of something to the dignity of the wearer, apthe aged, but the peering out from under Dunsters, and others out of the pale of the ity of some of our party. Visiting the Royal Exchange and the Custom House, buildclaim from them our lineal descent. But best streets for private residences are built window-blinds or shutters, or handsom A SERMON ON THE ABUSE OF THE TONGUE, porches, completed our second day at Dub

than was this same car. Most of the 'gen

in front of them were cloth-covered tables,

to be put up or down at pleasure. The con

ly and civil. Indeed, the officials connected with railroads, steamboats, post coaches, omwith the largest liberty and a proper self-re-

manding high rents—that a portion of this nestled down here at the water's edge, at an nobleman's vast income is drawn. And it is early hour of the evening. well his income is a vast one, if he often indulges a taste for making presents as displayed in a diamond tiara given to the daughter of a valued friend of his some years since At a Royal Musical ball, given on the evening of his birth-day, in January, 1845, by money-changers. We next visited the great the king of Naples, in the upper rooms of Trinity College, whose front range of build-the theatre San Carlo, were assembled the king, a man of over six feet high and large proportions than a certain distinguished gentleman of western New York, the other members of the royal family and household the king's uncle, the prince of Salerno, the princess and princesses, the nobility of Na ples, foreign ministers and their families, and those of their countrymen and women for whom, through the royal courtesy, they arrangements of the ball, the music, the flood of light, the splendor of the great hall as well as of the recesses, the withdrawing rooms, the card and billiard rooms, the une qualled Naples, the ades, tea, coffee and all greasy meats and oysters, wines and spirits, were worthy the monarch giving it. In such an assembly, in such a city, in the sunny south of Italy, one could not fail, as those who were there certainly did not, of meeting with beauty and grace of a high order. But, in all that assembly, there was not a more beautiful, more graceful, or fascinating lady than the now become Hungarian countess of erate the memory of the Puritans. We claim from them our lineal descent. But court of King Ferdinand, wearing the diamond tiara, valued-so it was whispered-at

We entered Belfast, as often walking about it we discovered, by its finest streets and passed its finest buildings, in neither of which, Siven Hall perhaps excepted, can it claim any special eminence. And this morning, in leaving by northern gates, a an abuse of the tongue. 2. Some those of this train were very respectable ly pleasing, until we were outside of the neans by which the tongue may be bridled. looking ones, with cushioned seats. The city's walls, when we entered upon a ride 'first class' are rarely occupied, except by along the coast of exceeding interest. Upon the seat of a Mr. Kerr, M. P., for Downpatrick—to a more quiet, but one of the most beautiful scenes to be met in any country. Would that I could here spread it out before you; but I have not the gift. Those who in summer have looked from Mount Holyoke, near Northampton, down upon the plain below, divided into its many fields of many hues, may imagine something of the appearance of a broad reach of land, which, beginning at a valley's edge far below us, swelled gently up for half a mile or more, then declined as smoothly down to the clear blue waters of the Irish channel, here less than thirty miles in width, and beyond which were standing boldly up to our view the hills of Scotland. Near us was the ruin of Templecorran church, the first living to which Dean Swift was appointed. Upon our left, were such hills and dales, and around us such grounds of the M. P., as made up tout casemble you must come and look upon, or leave your fancy to fill up the sketch.

At Larn, 18 Irish miles from Belfast, we

sterling, presented to her by the Marquis of

miles, we changed our coschman or driver but once, he often sitting upon his box while the horse were taken oft and fresh ones put the horse were taken oft and fresh ones put the horse were taken oft and fresh one put the horse were taken oft and fresh one put the horse were taken oft and fresh one put the horse were taken oft and fresh one put the horse were taken oft and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of and fresh one put the horse were taken of any the horse hope and the horse were taken of any the horse hope and the horse horse taken of the horse horse taken the horse horse taken of the horse horse tak

For the Reflector.

Go visit the Sea.

Go visit ye all the lovely blue sea, Go visit ye all the lovely blue sea, A nymph of the wave for a season be; For where can you find a parallel sight? On what can you find a parallel sight? On what can you gaze with equal delight? In some lone grotto of the briny deep, With the daughters of Doris, thy vigils keep: The translucent wave, the created billow, These be thy couch; the mist, thy pillow. Go roam the extent of the mighty ocean, Explore the scene of fearful commotion,—Go visit the whirhpool's destroying verge, Look ye on its foaming and briny surge.

Look ye on its learning and orney surge.

And then on some clear and beautiful night,

When all is buthed in a silvery light,—
Gaze ye from thy liquid and coral bed,
On the high-arched vault that lays o'er thy head
The bright shining star, the planet and cloud,
With azure and gold together endowed;
And the moon, the queen of the nightly train,
So brilliant when full, and levely in wane;
Which orb, as bright in its aliver creecent. Which orb, so bright in its silver crescent When ore, so organ in its sirrer crescent.

Lights on the wave a hue phosphorescent.

And gaze on the spot with a raptured eye,

Where meet and embace the water and sky,—

The horizon's dutant and bounding line,

So lovely to view, and yet so sublime.

Regard ye the wild and threatening storm When the ocean assumes a frightful form And the lightnings flash with a vivid glare; And the clouds a flood on the ocean pours; When rolling billows to mountains rise And seem to whisper with the angry skies, Then ceasing a moment, they tremble th But quickly break to disperse in the air; But quickly break to disperse in the air;
When the terrors of night involve the sky,
And loud o'er the tempest echoes a cry
From a time-worn ship on the billows cast,
Which vainly endeavors to brave the blast.
Imagine on a like dark, fearful time,
When all was equally grand and sublime,
On the deep where mortal hath never trod,
To be seen approaching the Son of God!
Diyinely serene he walks o'er the wave,
With the power of Heaven, comes mighty to sa
He stills the winds with his zovereign will,
By the simple commandment, Peace, be still?

Dilapidated Meeting-house s. Nothing attracts the attention of a stran-Abuse of the Tongue,

An abuse of the tongue is destructive of nindividual's own happiness. That heart looks with kindness pon the world, and delights in promoting to enjoyment. God has so constituted us, at when we breathe good will toward our ellow men, ardently desire their happiness, and never injure them in word or deed, we romote our own happiness in a most successful manner. But that individual who hollegs unkind feelings toward any of his ellow creatures, and employs harsh, bitter emarks against them, whilst he makes oth them, whilst he makes other them of them to covered with a Wilton carpet. The seats were luxurious to an extreme, and in front of them were cloth-covered tables, and the condition of them were cloth-covered tables, and the condition of them was succession of fine country-seats, with their beautiful searchs, with their beautiful grounds and gardens. Under us, as good a round as mail-coach ever rolled upon, and at our right, first the Bay of Belfast, then the Irish channel, the waters of neither scarcely broken by a ripple. After an hour or two, we began to wind our way round the challand the condition of its public buildings. The grounds and gardens. Under us, as good as round as mail-coach ever rolled upon, and at our right, first the Bay of Belfast, then the Irish channel, the waters of neither scarcely broken by a ripple. After an hour or two, we began to wind our way round the challand the condition of its public buildings. The grounds and gardens. Under us, as good as rounds and gardens. Under us, as good as mail-coach ever rolled upon, and at our right, first the Bay of Belfast, then the Irish channel, the waters of neither scarcely broken by a ripple. After an hour or two, we began to wind our way round the challand the condition of the condition

or leave your fancy to fill up the sketch.

At Larn, 18 Irish miles from Belfast, we changed our coach for a two-horse car, having places four upon each of its sides, and for three upon a high seat crossing the rear of the car, the luggage being piled up to a great height between the two divisions of our eight outward faced passengers; for we had passengers for all the places. Three of our party occupied the three elevated back seats, thus overlooking the whole affair. Four of the eight might look upon the land, and four upon the sea; our coachman occu-

that prison a boy that had been convicted fifteen times, and as often committed to jail. He found that

"Law and terrors did but harden, All the while they worked alone."

The governor remarked, "When he came to my room I said, 'My boy, I am your friend from this moment. I will take you to the chaplain, and he will be your friend; '" and together they prayed for that boy's conversion. He never displayed, during the two years he was in confinement, the slightest opposition to the will of the governor, who had thus acted kindly towards him. See what kindness can do? The time of his imprisonment was over, and the governor told him that he had no longer power to keep him, that the doors were open. The boy stood at the door from morning to night, and said, "Let mentreat you to keep me in prison." So great had been the power of christian kindness over him. (Cheers.) I will mention another case, relating to a poor girl in a ragged school; and I trust that it will not be thought improper to refer to myself in corroboration of fact. When I went to visit the poor girl, the neighborhood in which she lived was so thoroughly bad, that it was imprudent to go without a friend. That girl, however, was one of the first-fruits of christian kindness of the mention another of Christ, and under deep affliction was taken to one of the hospitals. On her leaving it, the sister of the ward remarked to a friend, "I am sorry that Mary is going to leave us." On inquiring the reason, she replied, "When the ward door was shut at night, and no one permitted to come in, Mary read the Bible, and then knelt down and commended us all to the goodness of God. She went to every dying person, and tried to point them to Christ as the only Savior." There have been girls in the school who, when they first entered, would put one arm around your neck, and then, with the other hand, have abstracted a coin from your pocket; and yet they have would put one arm around your neck, and then, with the other hand, have abstracted a coin from your pocket; and yet they have been reclaimed. (Hear, hear.)

### For the Christian Reflector, Profession not Practice.

views and experience before the world, to the church we should remember that it is not only necessary for us to say that we be lieve the doctrines of the gospel, and admire the spirit of Christ, that we love the courts of the Lord's house, and feel a disposition to serve him with godly fear, but also to connect with that professed Christian activity and faithfulness, so that the language of a consistent example may succeed the language of the lips, and make a lasting impression upon the world, who need this influence in order to teach them the value of Christian principles. We must not only say that we regard prover as vitally important to the prosperity of Zion; but also show that such regard is really cherished by us in maintaining its institutions within the secret solitude of the closet especially, and also around the fire-side of domestic affection as well as at the place where public circles meet for public supplication.

Again we must not content ourselves with the language of profession with regard to benevolence; but in order that the world may feel the force of our influence, we should let our private and generous supplies to the funds of charity be the accompaniments to funds of charity be the accompaniments to fund of the close of the closet especially, and also around the fire-side of domestic affection as well as at the place where public circles meet for public supplication.

Again we must not content ourselves with the language of profession with regard to benevolence; but in order that the world may feel the force of our influence, we should let our private and generous supplies to the funds of charity be the accompaniments to the fu

# The late Pope Gregory XVI.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas. ROME, June 5th, 1846.

Pope Gregory XVI. died on Monday, the 1st, at a quarter past nine o'clock, A. M. On the Thursday week previous, Ascension day, he officiated at the church of St. John de-Latran, and took cold while blessing from Profession not Practice.

If it was the part of wisdom to draw our conclusions with regard to Christian character, from the professions advanced by the importance of the very ref Heaven, comes mighty to save; ands with his sovereign will, roomnandment, Peace, be still? Seminary, June, 1846.

Christian Reflector.

Christian Reflector.

If it was the part of wisdom to draw our conclusions with regard to Christian character, from the professions advanced by the importance of the balcony the kneeling populace in the place San Giovanni, which brought on a flevent hat the present age is an era of uncommon piety among the followers of the Lamb. But unfortunately for the designs of faithless servants, we are taught by revelation a truth which experience has most fully confirmed, viz: that profession is not practice. When we make a declaration of our religious with regard to Christian character, the bic spirit of the citizens is lieve that the part of wisdom to draw our conclusions with regard to Christian character, when the professions advanced by the majority of those who claim an adherence to the church of Christ, we should be led to believe that the present age is an era of uncommon piety among the followers of the Lamb. But unfortunately for the designs of faithless servants, we are taught by revelation at truth which experience has most fully confirmed, viz: that profession is not practice.

When we make a declaration of our religious with regard to Christian character, when the professions advanced by the majority of the balcony the kneeling populace in the balcony the kneeling populace in the balcony the kneeling populace in the place San Giovanni, which brought on a clustomatic populace in the place San Giovanni, which brought on a clustomatic populace in the place San Giovanni, which brought on a clustomatic populace in the place San Giovanni, which brought on a clustomatic populace in the clustomat

disrelish for the services of the sanctuary and privileges of the church, so that what was pleasant to our taste, will find a successful rival in the world from which we profess spiritually to be separated.

It is too much the case that members of churches are not sufficiently alive to practice, and neglecting this almost unconsciously, wound the cause in the house of its friends, and lay down the influence of a bad example to lead others astray. Profession is not practice; the former every one has the mental ability to present, but the latter requires sacrifice, energy, industry, and love. To cultistate these principles is not the work of a

rich in oriental lore, but only containing the works of one novelist, and that one—Paul de Kock! In proof of his fondness for this unscrupulous Parisian, it is said that, when the former French Minister, M. de St. Authie in the former French Minister, M. de St. Authie in the former French Minister, M. de St. Authie in the interest of the former for the diplomatic harangue by asking, 'Did you leave Paris recently!' Last week.' And tell me, come sta il Signor Paullo de Kock?' The Ambassador was thunderstruck, and the Pope, thinking probably that he did not understand Italian, repeated his question in French; 'Comment se porte Monsieur Paul de Kock?' This time he had an answer, and seemed highly gratified to learn that his favorite was enjoying good health. With the exception of Cardinal Lambruschni, I have not seen a single person shed a tear since his death—a significant omen for those who seek

'To read a history in a nation's eve

who seek

'To read a history in a nation's eyes.'

As head of the Catholic church, his reign has been marked by zealous proselytism;—and he has directed the bark of St. Peter with a vigor which contrasts strongly with his private life and civil government. In Belgium, the priesthood have, by a revolution, gained a kingdom. Spain and Portugal, after bloody struggles, have returned under the Papal yoke. In France, by temporarily sacrificing the Jesuits, he conciliated the people, and the church is rapidly gaining ground; and in Switzerland, the Romists came out of the bloody scenes of Lucerne triumphantly. The haughty Czar demanded pardon, in person, for his oppression of the Polish Catholics—the late King of Prussia was vanquished in the quarrel arising out of the imprisonment of the Bishop of Cologne—the anathemas launched by the disappointed Lamennais fell powerless; and overtures lave been made, by the successors of 'Bluff Harry' on the throne of England, to form a concordat of peace and friendship. The ancient head of the Propaganda, he has sent its missionaries far and wide, reinstaing the African Bishoprick over the grave of St. Louis, and carrying the doctrines of Rome East and West, until the emissaries, who left the Vatican, met in the Chinese Empire.

The only secession has been that headed by Ronge in Germany; while the accessions are shown by the fact that, during the sixteen years of his pontificate, forty new bishopricks have been created, sixteen of which are in North America. His zeal for the increase of his church in America was evinced by his readiness to receive our citizens—and most ridiculous have been some of the interviews. At one, last winter, an ex M. C., from New York city, and his wife, thought it

nost ruiculous have been some of the interviews. At one, last winter, an ex M. C., from New York city, and his wife, thought it requisite to kneel and follow the example of the faithful by kissing the cross on his slipper. The gentleman caught up a foot, and after a most reverential smack, undertook to pass it to the lips of his lady, who was kneeling beside him; but, in so doing, near-ly overturned the Pope, who drew back his foot, exclaiming—' basta, basta,' [enough,

loot, exclaiming—' basta, basta,' [enough, enough.]

As a monarch of the Papal States, his partisans endeavor to excuse his many faults by saying that owing to his modesty he was overruled by the cardinals; but history will charge him with gross misgovernment and bigoted cruelty. No sooner was he seated on the throne than the occupation of Ancona, by the French, extorted from him a promise of reform and progress. How has he fulfilled it? The answer will be found in his invitation to Austrian bavonets under in his invitation to Austrian bayonets, under in his invitation to Austrian bayonets, under Jesuitical influence, to enforce his despotic laws—in the taxes which have oppressed his subjects—in his encyclical letter, which destroyed the liberty of the press—in his opposition to free masoury—in the maintenance of the inquisition—and in the pertinacity with which, obstinate in wrong, he has clung to the antiquated prejudices which clog the advancement of society. In no other civilized nation are the people so ignorant—no

advancement of society. In no other civilized nation are the people so ignorant—no other civilized nation is without a mile of railroad.

As soon as his death was announced to Riaro Sforza, the Cardinal Camerlingue, that functionary proceeded to the Quirinal palace, and raising the white veil with which the face of the deceased Pontiff had been covered, struck three blows on the forehead with a small silver mallet calling him by his Christian name after each blow. He then announced from the window, 'Il Papa e realmente morto, (the Pope is really dead,) and broke the fisherman's ring and great seal of State, while the tolling of the great bell at the capitol was echoed until night by all the church bells in the city. The body was then embalmed, clothed in the pontifical robes of state, and taken to the Sixtine was then embalmed, clothed in the pontifical robes of state, and taken to the Sixtine Chapel, on a litter borne by white mules, escorted by a long procession of soldiers, priests, choristers, and monks carrying lighted candles. The next evening his heart was carried in a vase to the church of St. Vincent, and yesterday the body was placed in the chapel of St. Sacrament, in the basilica of St. Peter. It is seated on a throne, with the feet projecting through a railing so that of St. Peter. It is seated on a throne, with the feet projecting through a railing, so that the people, as they pass, can kiss them.—
The funeral ceremonies, called Vovem Diali, have commenced, and at the expiration of the nine days the corpse will be placed in a coffin and carried on a bier to the entrance of the vaults, where it will remain until the death of another Pope furnishes an occupant for the bier, and consigns him to his last resting place.

where ne became so tamed as a mathematic, in the closet especially, and also around the fire-side of domestic affection as well as at the place where public circles meet for public supplication.

Again we must not content ourselves with the language of profession with regard to benevolence; but in order that the world may feel the force of our influence, we should let our private and generous supplies to the funds of charity be the accompaniments to our remarks and professions so that those who are not lovers of our Saviour, may besome the profession as that the bush of the profession with regard to be a conclusion of the profession of the three world of life and precepts of truth.

In order to attest to gainaying mortals the superiority of our principles to those which they advocate when matters of spiritual importance arise, and indeed at every stated meeting of the brethren and sisters we should permit no matter of business to prevent our attendance upon those appointments, feeling conscious that at each successive absence we permit our neglect to accumulate which if persisted in, will finally end in a disrellable for the services of the sanctuary and privileges of the church, so that what was pleasant to our taste, will find a successful rival in the world from which we profess spiritually to be separated.

It is too much the case that members of churches are not sufficiently alive to practice, and neglecting this almost unconsciously, wond the cause in the house of its friends, and law down the influence of a bad example with the case in the house of its friends, and law down the influence of a bad example with the course in the house of its friends, and law down the influence of a bad example and law down the influence of a bad example with the profession of the classification and the cause in the house of its friends, and law down the influence of a bad example with the close of the accumulation of the classification have no communication with any one with-out. To be elected the candidate must have

He was born at Genoa, in 1775, and is said to be a man of ability and erudition; but many think that on account of his Jesuition principles France will veto his election, if he principles France will veto his election, if ne receives a majority of votes. He is very tall, spare and bald, is said to pass six hours every day in prayer, and has for some years been called the Cardinate Papegiante at Rome. Cardinal Castracane, born at Urbino, in 1779, is called the French candidate, and his elecrobably be opposed by the Jest order; he is said to entertain opinions, both in religion and politics, much more advanced and much more in conformity with the present enlightened age than are generally to be found among the cardinals.

A. A.

unless the subject of the disc

TYRANNY OF THE PASSIONS, AND TRUE

LIBERTY.

[Translated from Chrysostom.]

s not a greater possession than civil power .-

are a slave to your passions? And what harm is

t, to be destitute of power over even one person,

if you are superior to the tyranny of the passions

This latter is liberty, is power, is royalty; the other is bondage, though a man should be encir-

cled with a thousand diadems. For when a man

s governed by a multitude of masters within, by

avarice, for instance, by voluptuousness, by anger,

and other passions, what good comes from his

wearing a diadem? Notwithstanding his crown, he is a slave....He only is a free man, who is

to your soul for nought, offend God, regard n

as we ought, that we may be accounted fit for the

INTERESTING FROM TAVOY.

I this day had the pleasure of receiving a let-

m the Board, and your remittance will allow

ties. Bro. Osgood has just written me to say he

that they will prove satisfactory.

end them a little for their present necessi

When you write again I shall hope to hear

the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ.

romised to those who love him through

nations under your sway, while yet you

Just examine, and see whether self-c

Cardinal Acton, a son of Sir Thomas Ac-ton, of England, and fellow of Cambridge, occupies a high position at Rome, and it is not unlikely that he may be elected, by way of not unitkely that he may be elected, by way of quieting both France and Austria; he is 44 years of age, a man of profound learning, as well as estimable character, and if Pope, might succeed in concluding a concordat with Great Britain. Cardinals Orioh and Micara are also spoken of, but the first is a protege of Napoleon, and Micara, though his liberal principles would render him popular among the Roman populace, will find his humble origin a great obstacle. The Italian cardinals, who compose a large majority ose a large majori aristocratic, and an cardinals, who compose a large majority of the college, are very aristocratic, and as nost of them are of families numbering an nfinity of quartering in their arms, they can never submit to having a plebeian place over them, whose father had no coat of arms if he had any other coat.

### CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1846.

### SYMPATHY WITH BRETHREN.

'Do good unto all men, especially to them who re of the household of faith,' is an inspired injunction. Its manifest teaching is, that while we are to cherish feelings of benevolence toward all, we are to do this especially toward those to whom we are bound by religious ties and affinities.

In this obligation under which we are placed there is a moral fitness. To the pious, we are peculiarly related on earth. To the pious, we shall be peculiarly related in heaven. If we be long to this company, we have in respect to the highest ends of existence, the same aims, the destination. The same blood has redeen ed us and them, with all in every age and clime who now, in virtue of its atoning efficacy, have Saviour, has thus been created. And the Spiri f grace seals alike the title of all to the pro-

Believers in Christ have besides, the same common conflicts and toils. The world, the flesh, and the devil, assail them all. Each in his appointed lot must resist, and struggle, and fight, n pursuing his course heavenward. Then our Master requires of all, common labors and sacri-fices. His cause, he has given us to understand, is to be carried forward through the instrumentality of us as 'God's husbandry.'

ed to the foregoing, Christians vary widely in their temperaments, natural characters, callings in life, and in their circumstances; so diverse are forbearance and sympathy, are thus seen to be mutual and urgent. How unlike are they found to be, in their tastes, their education, their business and professional relations. It has been thus in every age, from the apostles downward, and yet the time has never been, diversities of condin or of character, have never existed, when

The truth is, dissimilarity here rather creates than diminishes, obligation. If between all be-lievers there were a perfect likeness, there could exist no obligation to love each other, since there uld be no room for its exercise. Unity much naturally result from an entire agreement of cha-

God has given an explicit and binding force to the obligations which grow out of the mutual rela-tions of Christians, as yet but blocked out, and rough hewn from the quarry of nature. And he creates in his minute and superintending providence, a thousand occasions, when, in refe matter, his children are tested, when the trial is applied to them, whether in love to one another, they will rise superior to selfishness, to narrow interest, to the clamors of the ungodly and the rebukes of the world, to bear each the burdens of his brother, to weep with those tha weep, to throw themselves between the shafts that are malignantly aimed at reputation and happiness, and 'so fulfil the law of Christ.'

We live in a world, we sojourn in the midst o scenes and circumstances, the many disguises and malignant manifestations of evil, where tain their fidelity to God and his cause, the ne ity for kindred sympathy, for the blending of necessity which applies to all, and to each in his

Mutual affection among brethren is, mor let us not forget, a prominent and essential par of our religion. It is a proof to ourselves certainly is to others, that we have 'passed from death unto life.' And as such affection and sym their faithful exercise, they bring an ever preciou reward. They light up the otherwise alm b roken gloom of our pathway, with rays and su shine. Joy in our own bosoms wells up sweets and purer as we minister the expressions of fra-ternity to others, and as we are ministered to by

tions, the diligence of angels, as we may well im tasked. They are ser orth with quicker flight, and with richer burdens to minister to the heirs of salvation.' God wil never leave his children unsupplied in their ne

# MUSIC IN THE SANCTUARY,-NO. II.

consilies.

There seems to be a liberty allowed and in dulged in the orchestra, or 'singing seats,' as they are more commonly called, which is anything but

The first sounds that strike the ear of the cor gregation as they begin to assemble, are too of-ten, loud whispering and even laughing, turning of leaves, falling of books, or unnecessary noise they are used. All such irregularities tend to te the character of the choir, and the chorister who will allow them must not be su orised that members of the church and congrega

Choristers too often set a bad example by examining the different books, comparing them, &c., during service. We do not deny that it is often necessary to select tunes for the after part of the service, during the sermon, but it is seldom necessary to spend many minutes in so doing, and the Sabbath is no time for criticising musical works. If the chorister's conduct is such as it should be, the whole choir, almost without exception, will follow in his path. His duties and responsibili-

preacher; let his conduct be regulated accordingly. How long would a church or congregation tolerate levity in the pulpit, and why should it be tolerated in the orchestra? Simplicity of style and execution, without monotony, should be the and execution, without monotony, should be the and is separated, he to go to the Southern Karen and or separated in the conductive of the southern for the southern Karen and is separated, he to go to the Southern Karen and is separated, he to go to the Southern Karen and is separated, he to go to the Southern Karen and is separated.

nim of every choir; without it, comparatively few of the congregation will appreciate and enjoy the exercise. Hardly one choir in a hundred is able visited by any of the missionaries since I left for exercise. Hardly one choir in a hundred is able visited by any of the missionaries since I left for to perform elaborate music in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the majority of the hearers, three native assistants, we held a series of mectand even if they can, we very much doubt the ings four days in each church. At Lurtoo, the and even if they can, we very much doubt the propriety of its frequent use. A short and simple sentence, we consider, more suitable generally as an introductory or closing service, than the most difficult chorusses. At the present day, when music is more universally cultivated than formerly, there is great danger of our neglecting the more simple paalmody for elaborate anthems, and when the case, another was so broken in spirit while attempting to pray, as to prevent utterance; as soon as this was the case, another would begin, and when he was unable to proceed, then another. the three seeds, and the like. To perform some pain and when he was unable to proceed, then another tunes well, often requires as much cultivation of and so on to as many as eight or ten, while the tunes seed, often requires as much cultivation of the voice and the powers of execution as the more intricate concerted piece or oratorios. Never attempt in church, more than can be accomplished, but in rehearsals we cannot aim to high. No one who has any musical taste can practice such floor where each had kneeled. I have never ecce as the Hallelujah chorus by Handel, 'The before witnessed such a 'scene in India, and sur Heavens are Telling, by Hayden, without improving that taste, and becoming better for the exercise, and such pieces may often be introduced
meeting preparatory to the communion was pecucise, and such pieces may often be introduced with fine effect in our churches, if the choir is large and qualified to execute such music with they expressed it, yet been moved by the Holy the firmness and case which are so essential in Spirit, and these as it came to their turn to speal performing pieces of so high order. No choir would begin to say, alas! my stubborn heart pieces at the opening of the others on all sides of me are moved by the Holy service, except those of a general character, Spirit, but I am not moved; and then burst in ourse is known; tears and be so overcome as to be unable to say if the hymna are sent in he can judge by them of the sentiment suitable for the introductory piece. If a death has occurred in the con-gregation it may be well to be governed to some extent by such a circumstance. The entence of the afternoon should, generally, bear thing. Those whom he addressed were equal some affinity to the subject of the morning dis-course; thus connecting the services of the whole day, and making the musical exercises what they should be—a part of the devotional exercises of was the most solemn of all; every one seemed feel that Christ was evidently set forth crucified

ong them. We had a similar scene at Newville; at this place ten were added by baptism, and at Lurto five, and at the two places thirteen more p down their names as inquirers. The native a istants at these meetings preached remarkab well, and with uncommon power. It seemed to be taught them by the Holy Ghost what they What advantage, tell me, is there in having should say on each occasion; I was really as much edified by their preaching and exhortations as I have ever been under the preaching of any ister in America; I was often really surpris by the aptness and force of their remarks : the were evidently aided by power from above. The Lord be praised for this manifestation of his grace to the churches this season. I hope I may than I have yet seen and felt during my past mis

sionary life. I feel encouraged.
Yours, very affectionately, J. WADE.

he is a slave....He only is a tree man, or of the within; as he is a slave, who yields to foolish passions. No despot, however cruel, enjoins such harsh and severe commands. Do shame, say they, VISIT TO ROCKAWAY, L. I. [Editorial Correspondence.] nature herself, resist your father and your mother, At our last writing we were in Hartford, Ct banish all sentiments of reverence for them .-Two days later, and we were rambling amo the fields and woody glens of Southington, a it cries, not calves, but men; slaughter the innotown in the valley of the Farmington, bounded cent; put to death even him who has heaped kindnesses on you. Heap up gold, not that you may enjoy it, but that you may watch over it and New Haven. Here we were charmed by many increase your cares. For a man cannot possibly a rural scene, exhibiting nature in all the varie-both be avarictous, and enjoy what he possesses; ties of her wild magnificence, and inimitable he is continually afraid that his treasures will beauty. The beloved Boston friend, who attendwaste away, and that he shall be reduced to ed us, invested many spots with additional charms poverty. 'Be wakeful,' it says; 'be suspicious by reminiscences of his childhood. His vivid of every one. If thou seest a poor man perishing recollection and graphic sketching of character with hunger, give him nothing; but, if possible tear off his very skin. If necessary, go through dreams, kindled in us an enthusiasm almost a usand deaths. Exceed the ser-s, the wolf in rapaciousness. De-own happy childhood. With him we leaned or pent in bitterness, the wolf in rapaciousness. De-own happy childhood. With him we leaned on seeml even to the malice of a demon." Does it not say such things, and is it not obediently to the testimony of a mother's worth and a moth-heard? But what does God say? 'Be a friend er's love. We visited the quiet little lake, which to all, be gentle, offend no one causelessly, honor was his most favorite resort in the leisure hour thy fither and thy mother, deserve a good esti-mation, be not a man, but an angel; speak noth-limbs in its soft and transparent waters. We ing shameful, or false; think not even of so doing.

Help the distressed; give no indulgence to rapacity; be not reproachful, nor self-confident.'—

forts. Here, too, we met their beloved pasto yet no one obeys the commands of God. Is it not just that there is a hell? Ought there not to be the fire, the undying worm? How long will we push ourselves down the precipice? How long pierce ourselves with sorrows, and be obligations. The pastor's trials, and plans, and hopes. On the third day, we reluctantly left these scenes and friends.

Our passage to the cars at Meriden, six

our passage to the cars at Meriden, six sequious to our wayward nature? We submit to miles, was by stage; and it was on the memoraterious nothing harsh, or unprofitable, but only what is full of advantage. Let us rise up and turn ourselves to the truth, love and serve God which I was riding, reel in his harness, and when allowed to stop, and taken from the traces, to see him fall—the blood gushing from his nostrils, and the noble animal panting in the agonies of death! The sight was a sad one. What, I asked myself, must it be, to see a soldier—a fellow-man, erect INTERESTING FROM TAVOY.

The following cheering letter from Rev. Mr. Wade, to Dean. Gilbert, of this city, under date of Feb. 18th, 1846, has been furnished us for publication:

I this day had the pleasure of receiving a let-

At Meriden we met again our ever pleasa ter from you enclosing a remittance of £60, dated Oct. 30th, 1845. It came very opportunely indeed, for the brethren here are quite out of tor of the train from Springfield to New Haven and on his account, as well as on account of the supplies, as they are also at Maulmain, of funds delightful scenery and towns on the route, we would recommend all travellers for pleasure t come this way, from Roston to New York Th is obliged to borrow money at a heavy interest to supply the wants of the mission at the present ven to New York, it is only one dollar, withou an opposition line. I may also add here, that the steamboat 'Traveller,' on this route, is under the Convention, mentioned in your last. I have not yet got a word from Mr. Peck, on the subject of my return to the old Board have the subject of the long experienced and gentleman yet got a word from Mr. Peck, on the subject of my return to the old Board have the subject of the nd. We made the passage in four hour and a half.

my return to the old Board, but hope to soon .-The last time I wrote you I sent my accounts for We passed the Sabbath in New Haven. In the year 1845, which I hope will go safe, and that they will prove satisfactory.

the morning we heard a good sermon from Rev.

Since my return from Mergui, I have spent
Mr. Judd, pastor of the 2d Baptist Church. His
most of the time among the Karens in the jungle.

First I attended a pretracted massing a Main. First I attended a protracted meeting at Matah, are the branches.' The theme was the un which had been previously appointed by bro. Mason. It was also attended by the other brethren of this station. The series of meetings continued for 3. Its benefits. Mr. J's style is chaste and ofter the series of meetings continued for the series of meetings continued f eight days; the assemblies were quite large, and forcible. His manner is not very striking, but eight days; the assumption were quite large, and there were pleasing indications of the presence of Christ by his Holy Spirit. Many of the members

He would be highly acceptable in any Ne ed to feel his influences in England pulpit, where evangelical truth, utt an unusual degree, and a good number manifest- with clearness and simplicity is loved by th ed that brokenness of heart, that humble contri-tion for sin which left no doubt on our minds, of the real operation of the divine Spirit. A few Twenty-five were received by the church, and delightful spots in New Haven. They are hap baptized, most of these were relatives of those who had already become Christians, but we were encouraged to see several also among the candison during the past year. The First Church is now under the pastoral charge of Rev. S. D. Albelps, a well educated and highly esteemed heathen party. Nineteen others gave in their names as inquirers, and two chiefs promised to encourage a school in their district, if we would send them a school-master. This was peculiarly encouraging, because this district is in a region where hitherto we have not been able to get a new order. Mrs. Mrs. L. preached from this level of a new order. baptized, most of these were relatives of those pily united, and have received con who had already become Christians, but we were ditions during the past year. The o we have not been able to get any Ms. Mr. L. preached from this text-'I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life.' He adopted the footing for Christianity, a strong hold of heathenion and vice. Some complicated difficulties of textual plan, illustrated each point, and ma long standing, and of a perplexing nature were settled in that summary manner, which is often witnessed in revivals at home, that is, by the

my friend, Mr. Yale, of the Mansion House in Brooklyn, (a most airy, quiet and delightful place for visitors or asjourners in New York to make a home of, I came, in company with him and other-friends, to Rockaway. This is the name a home of,) I came, in company with him and other friends, to Rockaway. This is the name other-friends, to Rockaway. This is the name of a famous beach and summer retreat on the south side of Long Island. Visitors come to Jamaica by the Long Island railroad, and from thence ride nine miles, through a highly cultivated region, by stage. The beach here is very long and broad, affording the finest facilities for riding or for bathing in the surf. Numerous riding or for bathing in the surf. Nume dressing houses have been built along the shore The breezes are cool and bracing, and hundreds are delighted to exchange the hot pavements and almost sufficating a

for the luxury of their inhalation. The 'Marine Pavilion' resembles 'Congress Hail' at Saratoga Springs, which it exceeds in size, and is admirably kept by Mr. Cranston We are seldom happier in

'This life all chequered with pleasures and woes, That chase one another like the waves on the beach than we have been here within the last twenty four hours. Enjoying the intimate acqua ance of a family of six sisters, with husb their different homes; and to them adding the presence of their friends and ours, Messrs. Neale, Caldicott, and Turnbull, (whose titles and residence our readers know without a designation,) it will not surprise any of our friends o learn that both smiles and tears have been mingled with our conversations and songs. When shall we meet again?' and 'There is an circle last evening. One of our number had re-cently laid the companion of his joys and sor-tend to revive this too obsolete exercise of r cently laid the companion of his joys and sor-rows beneath the turf in Greenwood Cemetery. She was one of the loveliest of her sex, and died rejoicing in the Christian's hope, having in her w irs often repeated those beautiful lines of Mrs. Dana,-

'O sing to me of heaven!" No wonder, then, that our joys were chastened

are employed to improve it, and to increase its attractions. The environs of New York afford no scene of greater interest.

### NECESSITY AND ADVANTAGES OF EXPOSITO-RY PREACHING .- NO. IV.

servation and conversation; subsequently, usual-ly, that is the best sermon which is the longest

10. The pulpit will exhibit a greater minister not only labors for the present, but for

been read before, and being recorded, they will be read again. One proof of the divinity of the another, human agency; of another, the sain Scriptures is found in their singular adaptation

acement to do so on us. He was exceedingly rich in Scriptural il- should expound either of the led them in the flowery meads and verdant landscapes of the Bible. We can hardly give tures.

# When wit and reason fail.

5. Another benefit is, we think it has m moral power. And the reason why we think so is, because it usually embodies more truth. And we regard truth as the basis of all correct Christian development. One thing is certain, there is a sad deficiency of moral power in much o modern preaching. May it not be that our sermons have lost one important ingredient? In the apprehension of some good and wise men, 'Christ and him crucified' are not enough the burden of our sermons. Our sermons ought to tike the rays of the sun converged by a thousand every precept, have a vitality only as they are d with the cross of Christ. Exp preaching, in our judgment, will, other things being equal, usually embrace more of the mar-

gospel. We would by no means be too general or sweeping in our remarks.

6. Expository preaching is more apostolic.
Says Mr. Cecil, one of the most pious and excelost pious and excellent of English preachers,-'Our method of reaching is not that by which Christianity was propagated; yet the genius of Christianity is not changed. There was nothing in the primitive set or formal. The primitive bishor tood up and read the gospel, or some portion of the Scriptures, and pressed on the hearers, with great earnestness and affection, a few plain and forcible truths, evidently resulting from that portion of the divine word; we take a text, and ect of both speaker and hearer; and while this continues to be the object, no better method can be found. A parable, or history, or a passage of Scripture, thus illustrated and enforced, is the

with one of our sermons; and, such'is our taste, known that the Principal of this Ins

Holy Ghost teacheth, comparing spiritual things with spiritual. The parables of Christ, the disof Acts, of Stephen in the seventh, Paul in Antioch, on Mars Hill, in Jerusalem, and befor King Agrippa, are all noble instances of exposi tory preaching. The more apostolic our preach-

7. Another benefit would be, it would lead

Is it not a fact that modern ministers are defective in this old-fashioned but godly gift? The primitive method was to testify and exhort. While there may be a sufficient amount of testi while there may be a sufficient amount of testi-mony, we sometimes fear there is too little ex-hortation. We may testify ever so well, but if we do not exhort, much of our labor is lost. We may spread out the truth, but that is not enough; the people are not so ready to draw inthe necessity of earnest entreaty and vehement expostulation. 'Barnabas was a good man, and when he came to Antioch, and had seen the 'When shall we meet again?' and 'There is an hour of peaceful rest,' were never sung with deeper emotion than they were in our happy unto the Lord.' Would not expository preachern ministry? In many instances, the painfu contrast between primitive and presen would make us exhort our people in 't that breathe, and words that burn.'

8. Expository preaching seems to comport be the duty of an ambassador? Plainly to delive and our associations too sacred to be soon formessage, to transact business, for his government or king. So ministers deliver a message from God to men, and in the name of Christ b Brooklyn to Greenwood Cemetery. I was greatly surprised to find it equalling, if not excelling, our own favorite and far-famed Auburn. It has more variety of surface, a better soil and hence a greener turf, and a larger growth of message becomes an ambassador. It also more ware turf, and a larger growth of forest trees. Two or three charming little ponds fully answers the true idea of preaching—that o lie embosomed in its gleus, and monuments of great beauty are scattered about its hills. We understand that all the receipts of the Cemetery of the comparative advantages of expository preaching.

9. Expository preaching is good in its influence upon the minister himself. Care will be necessar ry, lest we are too critical and philological in ou expositions, so as to weary the patience of ou hearers. It is a fact that minist of studying the Bible too much with reference to 4. Another advantage is that it makes a deeper impression upon the memory, by quickening between the retentive power. I am not unaware that a change at the present would be attended souls. Unless they are on their guard, they will change at the present would be attended with difficulties. I have no doubt that at first expository discourses would not be so well received as others, but a taste might soon be crecived as others, but a taste might soon be creecived as others, but a taste might soon be cre-ated. It is not the main object of preaching to the mines and opening the rich veins of Bib please for the time being, or to edify while we lis- truth, which will prove highly beneficial to his simply, but to impart knowledge which will self. It will exert a practical, holy influenc asting, and afford matter for reflection, ob-

remembered and treasured up in the mind. The truth than it sometimes now does. It will bree r not only labors for the present, but for up that dulness, destroy that tiresome sameness of which some are guilty. It will prevent, to eternity,' how much more truly can a minister say, 'I preach for eternity.' He speaks not only to those who may be assembled together, but to the neglect of others equally important. N Christians will remember Bible facts, arguchristians will remember Bible facts, argustrain of truth. The favorite subject of one, let ments and illustrations far better than any other.

strain of truth. The favorite subject of one, let him select what text he may, is baptism; of anperseverance; of another, abolition, the adverof the Saviour, the return of the Jews, &c. The to the moral wants of man.

Now, in expository preaching, we more naturally fall into this mode of exhibiting truth; 'comparing things spiritual with spiritual.'—

There is not time for long and unprofitable didipason.

11. Expository preaching would necessaril gressions. There is no inducement to do so on account of a dearth of matter, as may be the case when only one verse is taken. Andrew Fuller is an eminent instance of the point before and too much the philosophy of religion. If we histration. He had a felicitous faculty of irradi-tating one portion of Scripture, by the exhibition facts of religion; 'Christ and him crucified'of another. He selected a passage, his divisions a vere easy and natural, his language plain and associate truths. Our sermons might have less simple, his remarks pertinent and pungent, his display, but would probably have more power illustrations mostly drawn from Scripture facts arers felt at home, while he inality, in comments and illu

12. Finally, it would lead the people to more the Bible for themselves. And this is the too much authority and deference to the Scrip- great desideratum of the religious world at the present time. Our hearers would be surprised at the fulness and variety of Ribl ould search and love them more.

'Tis a broad land of wealth unkno Where hidden glory lies; Seeds of immortal bliss are sown, And pleasure never dies.' Hinesburgh, VI., June 22, 1846.

# TOWNSEND, MASS.

Townsend, Ms. July 4th, 1846. MESSES. EDITORS,-The writer of this lette burden of our sermons. Our sermons ought to be perfumed with the atonement of Christ. In him all the lines of our timistry should meet, tike the rays of the sun converged by a thousand the lines of the sun converged by a thousand public. This place is the seat of a ladies' semi lens to a focus of integrate heat. Every doctrine, held the buildings of this institution rising in the nary, of considerable note. When we first b ory midst of a lovely village, surrounded by the gree woods and romantic hills, we thought, truly thi is a well chosen retreat for the young of the sex Here indeed Learning must appear with allering charms. We thought of many of our fair frien doomed to seek her smid the din of the city, where dreary walls meet the eye, or clouds of dust obscure the sight, when they should go for to inhale a pure air, and to the music of tunefu birds and bounding rills, rejoice with nature in her living green. Anxious for their good, we desired that they might see this lovely valley, and court fair science in this her inviting shade. It was the next morning when returning from a walk, that we heard the Seminary bell ringing

and soon were seen groups of ladies gatherin with swift step and light heart to the scene their eager toil; all animate with health and joy The charm of beauty, we thought, was lightene by an unusual glow of intelligence. Our eyes were never better pleased till the next day wh ipture, thus illustrated and callocate, and the property of the interior of the institution in the i we beheld the interior of the institution. and simplicity are the soul of an efficacious ministry. The Puritans were still farther removed from be almost useless to look for another female the primitive method of preaching. They would preach fifteen or sixteen sermons from a text.

A primitive bishop would have been shocked natural beauty so unblemished. It should be we should have been shocked with one of his.

Miss Haunah P. Dodge, and among the other teachers, are Mass Sarah B. W. Wilson, Miss

boarding accommodations. All judicious parents, leasury. (Hear, hear.) But still however, must look well to the place where their no indication of any disposition on hopes; and in the excellence of fare, neatness

by a vacation of three or four weeks.

The merits of this institution are not unknown terested in this school, be reminded that here is a most excellent place for his daughters, the desires of one who seeks the public good will be gratified.

### SEND BACK THE MONEY.

It will be remembered by our renders, that two ears since, a deputation from the Free church of Scotland visited this country, to obtain assistance in the erection of houses of worship throughou the Established Church, after leaving their earnest and solemn protest against, what they deemed her unchristian and unconstitutional proceedings. They resolved to be free, and in carrying their resolution into effect, they sacrificed houses of good moral character. vorship, parsonages, lands and church livings to an immense amount. The deputation which came to this country to solicit aid, were early and about 3,000 pounds sterling.

Since their return, the question of refunding his money has been widely agitated. Deep feel this money has occur when a guident upon this sub-ing exists in Scotland and England upon this sub-ing the table, and perhaps say, you must give seat at the table, and perhaps say, you must give seat at the table, and perhaps say, you must give me a bed as I shall stop all night. Our clerks ject at the present time. At a meeting which is represented to have been 'large and most enthusiastic,' held in Finsbury Chapel, London, in May last, spirited addresses were made advocating the return of the money. As indicative of the chareter of the feeling elow extracts from a few of these speeches:-

ceived with loud cheers, on the subsidence of it. at this moment, is an object of interest to the civilized world. The Free church ministers are a budy of nuble mon, and the Free church people all parties are heard, the culprits are discharged talk at once,—no and the Free church ministers are talk at once,—no and the Free church people are every way worthy of their ministry. The interference trifle. I believe they have reand the voice are every way worthy of their ministry. And sum in itself is a trifle. I believe they have received, after all, only just enough to pollute the glorious stream which, from honorable sources, has been poured into their treasury. To what does been poured into their treasury. To what does not suppose the pollute of the western states.—

To the paltry sum of £3,000 out of the paltry sum of £3,000 out

J. T. Price, Esq., said-It would be desirable that such a meeting as this, after the information it has received should express its opinion that the Free church of Scotland, in order to have a fair claim to the title it has taken, should disentangle tself from the money it has received. It appears to me that this meeting is likely to act as an I have to move, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of the Free church of Scotland the American slaveholders, in order to bear their upright and Christian testimony against the crime of American slavery.' As a member of the Society of Friends, it is almost unnecessary for me to say, that I do conscientiously hold the nethe American slaveholders, in order to bear me to say, that I do conscientiously hold the ne-cessity of Christian churches being free; the gos-laking care of his herds is trifling, as it is done pel ought to be free, and by that means the blessing of the great Head of the church would de-

scend upon them. [Cheers.] John Scoble, Esq., briefly seconded the resolution, which was put and carried amid long continued cheers.

George Thompson, Esq., being loudly called for, then rose and said—I did not anticipate there would emanate from this meeting, the resolution which you have so unanimously and so enthusi-astically adopted. You have done well; you have done a good part in this vast meeting, by thus bearing your testimony against the error committed by the Free church of Scotland, in receiving contributions from the slave States of America. A word on behalf of the people in connection with that church. The facts of the case are these:—The money being received by lowed out the deputation, brought home by them, and appropriate the deputation of the lower by the deputation of the lower by the deputation of the lower by pointed by those who have the management of enterprising Yankees introduced saw-mills which reduced the price of boards from \$80 and \$60 and \$ the minds of the deputation, and their intimate friends in the Free church, a very strong disin-clination to send the money back. They had committed themselves before the agitation of the question in Scotland to any great extent. When it was spoken of in the newspapers, a defence it was spoken of in the newspapers, a defence was set up of the course the deputation had pur sued, and it became necessary as the opposition grew stronger, to utter this defence over and over again, till, unhappily, some of the most dis-tinguished and illustrious men connected with men connected with that church were so deeply committed by the reknow that a more hopeless task could be imposed upon them to recant their opinions, and record the return of the money. The people of the Free church are with you. I have received during the hundred and twenty-seven control to the country of the money. last month, multitudes of letters addressed to me by members of the Free church of Scotland, stating that they are ready to make up the money over and over again. They are remonstrating officers and servants. It was company F. of the 3d Regiment of Artillery. The company expect with their ministers, and they are leaving their to join Col. Kearney, who is now on his way over churches. (Cheers.) I was told that last Sunday land. Lieutenant Halleck, of the Engineer corps week, 250 members of the congregation of Dr. has gone out in the Lexington with a battery of Candlish, perhaps the most popular man after Dr.
Chalmers, vacated their seats in the Free church, for a fort. I went out to sea with them, and re-Chalmers, vacated their seats in the Free church, and left their empty pews to bear testimony sgainst the conduct of the deputation. (Cheers.) The majority of the ministers of that church are with us; and I do believe that if Dr. Chalmers of her father in the stern of a small boat convers-

Caroline S. Whitwell, and Miss Ellen T. Har- were to rise in the assembly of the Free church. Caroline S. Whitwelf, and mass litera T. Harrington.

Our interest in the Institution being excited, we visited the principal boarding establishment connected with it. It is surprising in how many cases an institution otherwise excellent, becomes ill-fitted for its object from the want of proper hoarding accommodations. All judicious parents, tressury, (Hear, hear.) But still I have seen no indication of any disposition on the part of daughters are to board, no less than to the department of learning itself. Here the house of the most ample accommodations is conducted by the most ample accommodations is conducted by
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Warren. Their paternal regard for the comfort and happiness of their boarders, and their faculty to control without giving
offence, could not have been surpassed by our
the men, and while he has denounced the system,
the men, and while he has denounced the system,
the men, and while he has denounced the system,
the men, and while he has denounced the system,
the men of the men; I do not see how,
the men of the m he has preserved the men; I do not see how, without a frank acknowledgment of error, they nopes; and in the excellence of lare, neathers without a frank acknowledgment of error, they and elegance of accommodations, their house is all that the wants of a Ladies' School demand, and all this, none too good for the pleasant company of boarders they entertain, among whom are the teachers of the Seminary themselves. The price of board, including washing, lights, &c., is gong in the streets of Scotland, 'Send back the manay.' (Cheers, They are weighted as the manay.') \$1.62 per week. The annual examination, we money. (Cheers.) They are writing on the walls of the Free churches, 'Send back the money. And when a gentleman with a black coat and a white handkerchief passes through the street, to the public; still should any parent not now in-terested in this school, be reminded that here is (Loud cheers.)

## New York.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REFLECTOR.

New York, July 17, 1846. Life in California is coming to be invested with the greatest interest from the recent movement of government to enlist a thousand men to emigrate thither under the pay and protection of the War Department. Col. Stevenson, of this city, is to conduct the party to their new homes, good moral character. The required number was made up on the 10th inst., and hundreds were re-fused who were anxious to go.

came to this country to solicit and, were early and earnestly entreated by the committee of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, not to visit the slave States, nor ask assistance from slaveholders, nor take the price of blood to build fee churches and nay free ministers in Scotland.

St. Diego:— California is a singular country of the churches and nay free ministers in Scotland. The deputation paid no heed to this request.
They visited the South, mingled on a moral and Christian equality with slaveholders, and reyou may read and hear of it, but to know it you Christian equality with slaveholders, and re-ceived from them, contributions to the amount of shown 3000 counds sterling. custom of the country. What would your money grabbing Yankees i n Gotham say, if a stranger and supercargoes go from one end of the coast to the other, and when night comes on or they are hungry, they stop at the first house and call for As indicative of the char-which there exists, we give a a few of these speeches:—

something to eat or a bed as they want, and we of the ship return the compliment. This free hospitality is extended to all persons who show any Dr. Campbell then stood forward, and was received with loud cheers, on the subsidence of which he said—the money—the money—the do not believe you would find just such another money will be sent back. (Cheera.) The peomoney will be sent back. (Cheers.) The people of England—of whom I look upon this meeting as a fair specimen, will demand that the money be sent back. (Cheers.) The people of England will have no fellowship with slaveholders.

country as this, for perfect independency one does
is neither law nor gospel here. Every one does
as he sees fit in his own eyes; he may go to bed
drunk or sober. [The writer is known on the
coast as 'the cold-water man.'] Once in a while a No small sum of the entire contributions raised by the Free church, was contributed by the people of this country, and the Evangelical Alliance reject the the slaveholder—we reject the slave-holder's money. This money shall not clink in the same box. (Loud cheers.) The Free church trial. The accusers and the accused, and the

she said, 'Wal we had a pretty considerable hard time of it, but I did not mind it until we had to an amount somewhere about trouble of the partial of words, to shift their position, they might soon extricate themselves. They will, they must give it widower over the grave of his wife. Said he. me like this.

The tide of emigration is rolling this way, and the enterprising people of the Western States are fast filling up this country. I should not wonder if in a few years Mexico should find a second Texas (the letter is dated the last of January, and his prophecy is almost history now.) California has a fine climate, but it will never be more than a great grazing country. Some men have from 8 to 12,000 cattle. What would one of our farm-by the Indiana who are paid little or nothing.-There is a great offse to this income in the enormous prices charged for goods. The word economy is not known, and a dress costing \$80 to \$100, is often ruined in a few days, and thrown s not known, and a dress costing \$80 to

Last June I was at St. Cruz, and took a ride into what is called the Red Woods. The trees are noted for their great size; one me feet in diameter, and 350 feet in altitude, and there were thousands that would measure 10 and used as a tailor's shop. A few years s scripture fashion, it taking two all the time to well they may be for that, as they are on horse

The farmers who read the above extract will see that California with its delightful climate has a capital draw back in the want of rain. This is

ession of sorrow was fixed on her face, and a been shot, and she for a minute buried her face in her handkerchief, and then as we were rapidly separating she waved the farewell she could not speak. How her heart ached for him she might never again see. An Irish girl had a soldier brother whose passage she had not for brother whose passage she had paid from Ireland with her own hard carnings, and whose life she said she loved as she did her own. He belonge to company F. and was leaving his sister it might be forever. She had instituted legal proceedings to get her brother discharged, but through the treachery of her lawyer was unsucce The thought that a wide continent wou he between them almost distracted her; she wep bitterly. A little drummer boy had gathered of few flowers just as he was embarking and stuck them in his belt; a simple and touching expression of his attachment to that earth from which he was about to be exiled. I saw an aged sailed and asked him how long he had been in the service. He said twenty-five years, and that he did not intend going another cruise but his country was in difficulty and it was no time for him to re-tire then, so he had shipped for his last cruise.

In returning to the city, I contrasted this expe dition with that I accompanied down the bay the Cohota a few weeks ago. This one to fight with carnal weapons, that with spiritual, this breathing the spirit of the pit, that the spirit of the celestial world, this to leave in its train destruction and death, that to scatter in its pathway life and immortality, this marshalled by the

Catholic priests of the order of Jesuits, have been sent to the Army in Mexico by the Secretary of society was principally directed to the determina-Sants Fe, has sent to St. Louis for a Catholic appropriating its funds. Pertinent and brief ad-priest to accompany his regiment. The law in relation to Chaplains is this: The Secretary of the efforts of this society might meet the approbathe chaplains. If these Catholic priests are forced the chaplains. If these Catholic priests are norced the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the chapter in the chapter is a content of the chapter in the them as their chaplains there is no just cause for the pastors from the churches of the county,

cek, was so hot that more than thirty persons in conception of the city died from the heat.

MALLAH. ligations of its be

### HAMILTON, N. Y., CORRESPONDENCE.

Hamilton, N. Y., July 16, 1846. MESSES. EDITORS,-Thinking it might not be unacceptable to yourselves, and perhaps not to the readers of your valuable paper, I write you a few lines to say that the deeply interesting revival experienced in this place the last winter and wal experienced in this pince the sinfluence upon your readers are apprized of its passage in that us; its fruits are still being gathered in. Last body by a vote of 114 to 95. The Bill thus passes Lord's day, Drs. Conant and Eaton each bap- is the one introduced by Mr. McKay, and is tized a son, who were received into the fellowtized a son, who were received into the fellowship of the church at the University. The Lord's day previous, two lovely youth, sisters both according to the flesh and in the Lord, were baptized, and received as members of the church in the village; and on the first Lord's day in June, there was baptized an old veteran of the Revolution, over ninety years of age. He shrained a hope in the Saviour after he was over fourscore, and though at first it was feeble, gained in clearness and strength, it his duty to make a public profesuntil he felt it his duty to make a public profession of religion and connect himself with the church of God. Being somewhat feeble, he was accompanied down into the water by the pastor and another brother, each supporting him by the arm: he was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was then plaused in the likeness of a feeble was the plaused in the likeness of a feeble was the plaused in the likeness of a feeble was the plaused in the likeness of a feeble was the plaused arm; he was then planted in the likeness of a and to-day John Davis, of Massachusetts, has the floor. Mr. Webster has also signified his intenwater, he expressed his joy in shouting 'Glory to God.' It was an unusual and deeply interest ing scene; the like we never expect to see with its usual prosperity. We anticipate a season of more than ordinary interest at the next session has been accepted, and it is now the 'Madison University.' Degrees will be conferred upon graduates at the coming anniversary

# Yours, &c.,

HISTORICAL CELEBRATION AT NEWPORT, N. H. and Spectator, 'far exceeded the numbers, any other performance ever assembled in the town. The number present was between three and four thousand. This assembly of all ages and sexes was composed principally of the present and former residents of the town, some of whom had come the occasion, which speaks much for their attachment to the place of their nativity. Citizens long since absent were gathered together for the purniscences of their childhood. It was indeed gratifying to the present inhabitants of the place to know that they were not forgotten by their absent cies in the army and appropriati ds, and it was specially gratifying to meet them on an occasion like this, and participate with them in the festivities of this great family

Esq., Chief Marshall. Its arrangement and clasccasion. Several the ancient and modern style of dress and riding. Each couple representing the ancient style rode upon a single horse, the gentlemen clad in wigs, old fashioned coats, breeches, &c., and the ladies being seated behind them upon pillions-a saddle perhaps better known to our ancestors than to us. Those of the modern style rode upon two horses in the modern dress.

The procession proceeded to the Congregational meeting house, which was soon filled to over flowing, and many were compelled to retire, not being able to gain admission. The services at the church were of much interest. After the The Sabbath previous, he made a full confession of the ways of Phake Hangon; the act ways are the sabbath previous, he made a full confession. with much labor collected all the information within their reach connected with the early set-tlement and growth of the town, proceeded to give its Natural, Civil, Literary, and Miscellaneons History. After which the history of the several chutches were given. The Congregational church was given by Rev. John Woods, the

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ing with an army officer, on board our ship.— town. Mr. Stow, after speaking of the deep interest which he felt in the history of the town, —of the many happy boyish days which he had the word farewell, her head dropped as if she had been shot, and she for a minute buried her face in her handkerchief, and then as we were rapidly has ever been our fortune to hear. His aim was to show and illustrate the influence and sympat of Mind man Mind and most ably did he ac emplish his object. His arguments were logi cal and sound—his illustrations easy and natural, and his diction choice and beautiful. Indeed the one of the ablest divines of the country. We nd that a copy of the oration has been

At the close of the Oration the procession was again formed and marched to the bower on the common to partake of the refreshments and to hear the sentiments, speeches, communications and singing. One of the tables was furnished ned table furniture, such as wooden bowls and plates, pewter spoons, &c.
The plates were well filled with baked beans,
brown bread, cold meat and pumpkin pies. The other tables were loaded down with fancy eata bles, comprising a great variety of meats, pie and cake. Around the tables were many speci mens of antiquity, such as clothing, furniture &c. We noticed among other articles, a chair among other articles, a chair belonging to Capt. Joel Nettleton, of this town as brought from England more than

### HAMPDEN CO. (MASS.) FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

retrace his steps.

Chaplains in the Army—It seems two Roman

A discourse was delivered on the evening of the war, and Col. Kearney, who is on his march to tion of its future course, as to the best method of war appoints under the sanction of the council of tion of the Great Head of the church. A resolution was passed, directing the managers to secure tion was passed, directing the managers to secure

law and a great outrage, but if the council accept success and efficiency. The removal of many o them as their chapitains there is no just cause for the country, he complains the country has the complaints uttered by the Journal of Commerce and other papers. Slavery and its abettors have plenty of sins to answer for in this war that are clearly made out.

The weather during Friday and Saturday of last.

The weather during Friday and Saturday of last. spirit of the gospel and the ob ns of its believers. The next session will be held with the First Baptist church in West Springfield, (Agawam.)

# Washington.

Washington, July 16, 1846.

Messas. Editors,-My last was written of the day of the vote of the Tariff Bill in the House known as the 'Southern Bill.' It abolishes specific

Revolution, over ninety years of age. He sed a hope in the Saviour after he was be discussed a few days, and then put upon its be discussed a few days, and then put upon its passage. What its fate will be there, no one with certainty can predict. I think it will pass.

tion of addressing the Senate. The House has been intently engaged for son days in acting upon the 'Land Graduation Bill. again. He goes on his way rejoicing, and regularly upon the Sabbath his gray head is seen in like James which shall have been offered for sale lic Lands which shall have been offered for the sanctuary among the worshippers of God. 10 years, should be entered at \$1,00 instead of Fifty-one have been added to the church in the village by baptism since the first of March. May the Lord continue to add unto us of such as form passed the Senate, was sent to the House, and on its final passage was rejected by 14 majority That vote was reconsidered by the casting vote of the Speaker, and for the next four days the ent. As you have already learned, House was engaged in the closest voting I ever the charter granted by the Legislature at its last knew, till at length the Bill, in a modified form

was passed by a majority of two.

A Bill passed the Senate last week, for improing the navigation of the Mississippi and two or had the House Bill before it, providing for the improvment of various rivers and harbors in the The historical celebration which took place in Newport, N. H. on the 4th-inst, says the Argus and Spectage. The executed the work of the North and East as well as South, and hence the constitutional scruples of Southern Senators would not allow of its passage. That was sui fered to sleep, while another with one great Southern River and its tributaries is taken up. passed and sent to the House. This latter body residents of the town, some of whom had come or consideration, and was consideration, which speaks much for their states.

rejected by a vote of three to one. Yesterday the House passed a bill authorizin the issue of TREASURY NOTES to the amount of pose of visiting the scenes of their earlier days, and refreshing their recollections with the remiand will probably pass to-day another extra ap propriation Bill for 11 millions, supplying deficie year. Truly, slavery, Texas, and the war, are making round lifts from the purse of the nation.

I cannot learn that Mr. Polk is taking The procession was formed in the morning, on an ecommon, under the direction of Amos Little, our government contemplates the severing of Mer. ico, by a line running from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean on the 22d degree of North ide. This would give us over one half o that Republic. Such an act of plunder would disgrace us forever.

P. S. The Senate, by a large majority, has jus resolved to adjourn on the 10th day of August The House will undoubtedly concur. Mr. Foo of Vermont, and Mr. Caleb B. Smith, of Indian against the Mexican War.

of the murder of Phebe Hanson; the act was committed solely for her money. Much ha been said within a few years in favor of abolish der was not now punishable by death. In his sion in relation to the penalty. He says:-'What has happened to me since is well know The Oration was then pronounced by the Rev. to all. I have been twice tried, found guilty, dent of this and condemned to die upon the gallows. My

lawyers have done every thing in their power to IF Rev. Pharcellus Church, from whom we save me, for which I have ever felt grateful. hope soon to receive interesting communications, sed the punishment was impris-

nment for life.'
The Great Falls Transcript says of the closing scene:-'On Wednesday last, a little before two o'clock, the sentence of death was executed upon Andrew Howard for the murder of Phebe Hanson. The prisoner was led to the gallows by Sheriff Hoit and an assistant, and ascended the scaffold with a feeble, tremulous step. The rope and cap were immediately adjusted, and within a few seconds after the handkerchief was placed in his hand, he dropped it as a signal. and the work of death was done. He died with scarcely a struggle. Hanging a short time, he eve and lift up their voices together. interment.'

### Miscellanea.

THE NEW POPE.-Cardinal John Maria Masei Ferretti, Archbishop of Imola, Italy, has been favorable to an increase of piety. The pro-IX. The Coronation took place on the 21st of my own part, I go away from the san

APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC FROM THE BAPTIST CHURCH, NANTUCKET.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Barnaby, pastor of the Baptist church in Nantucket, is now in this city, to prestances they make a last appeal to their brethren for help. If help can be obtained they will survive. otherwise the interest must be given up.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, Ky., closed its last year with an enlarged number of graduates, viz, seventeen. We constantly notice its progress and cherish strong confidence that it will prove a great blessing to the West. Eight of the young men who have now finished their course are Baptist preachers. There are twenty more in the Institution. The Trustees express great Rev. S. L. Caldwell, as we learn from thankfulness for the eleven hundred volumes instance of President Malcom, when he was here last summer. The only honorary degree, Scars, of Newton. conferred was that of D. D. on Rev. J. O. Choules, of Roxbury, Mass.

WHO BORROWED BARNES ON SLAVERY?— Somebody borrowed our copy of Barnes on Slavery, and has kept it longer than was agreed on. We have occasion to refer to it, and will thank the holder to bring it back.—*Emancipator*.

philosophy would show us what is the distinction porrowing and never returning books, and borrowing and not returning other things. Nay, for the benefit of delinquent borrowers, we wish he might show what is the difference between obtaining books of a professional man especially, and keeping them beyond all proper time, and, obtaining and keeping beyond all proper time the tools of the mechanic? Why is it that exemption in the matter of moral obliga-tion is claimed in reference to books, as if they were either a worthless or a common commodi-

CLEVELAND, OHIO .- Sabbath, June 20th, says the Cross and Journal,—'we were permitted to enjoy an interview with the brethren in Cleveland, and with them go up to the house of the Lord.— Mr. Cobden, the great leader of this me The church in this place is now destitute of a pastor, Bro. Walden having removed to Troy, in the State of New York, to take the pastoral charge of one of the churches in that city. Cleveland is one of the most important places in the State, and here God has hitherto blessed the efforts of our brethren, and the Baptist interest has kept pace with the growing population and of the city, and we bel eve with the other denominations of the place. The chu one of the strongest among the Baptists in the State, and with abundant means to sustain a pastor they probably will not long remain destitute greatly need a reinforcement of good Ohio. Some of our most im places are vacant. Cincinnati, Columbus, and Cleveland, need and must have, for the prosperity of the Baptist cause, faithful and efficient pastors. May the Lord direct to these places men after his own heart, that Zion may be built up.

Troin our stana point of onservation, oneserving, and the situation of his private affairs. Mr. Cobthe notice of some editors of evangelical papers.

The absence of neighborly feeling coupled with
manifestations of jealousy and ill-will it is not less
painful to contemplate in editorial than in other
relations. Courtesy and magnanimity will every
relations. Courtesy and magnanimity will every-

THE TRUNFET.—We would call the attention of the Universalist public to the support of those newspapers which are designed to promote the doctrine of impartial grace, and especially to the support of a paper published and edited by Bro. Thomas Whitemore, of Boston, Mass., called the TRUNFET AND UNIVERSALIST MAGAZIME. This paper has entered on its 19th volume, and is very much improved with respect to mechanical appearance. It has always been a first rate napor, and we should very much regret. first rate paper, and we should very much y
to have it languish for want of support, wi
present list of subscribers. We should be
py to serve Bro. Whittemore in any way.
Who'll subscribe for 'The Trumper?' h regre

from the pen of Bro. Wm. Bell, of the 'Gospel We thank him for his good wishes He is an honorable man and deserves the ronage of the community. The 'Gospel Four tain' is truly a good paper,—it is large, cheap we'll printed and well edited. We hope it wil stained. We offer our services as an agen for Bro. Bell, to receive the names of new scribers, and to pay for the same, all which shall be faithfully transmitted to him.'

Our readers will read with pleasure the articles from Prof. Woodbury on Music in the Sanctuary. The subject is a highly important one, and receiving as we are glad to know so much churches, might find somewhat of a corrective ter spirituality of church music.

We learn that Rev. E. L. Magoon ha ed the pastoral charge of the Sec tist church in Richmond. He will still, it is said, remain in Virginia to aid in securing a suitable successor. His future course is undecided.

We have received the first number of the Liberty Gazette appearing well in its typographical execution, and published in Burlington, Vt.

The first of August as commemorating British West India Emmeipation is to be cele-brated at Milton Hill, and addresses are expected from Messrs. Andrews, Henson and Giles.

lawyers have done every thing in their power to save me, for which I have ever felt grateful. Lope soon to receive interesting communications, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, sailed from New York for Liverpool on Saturday, the 11th instant, in the packet ship Waterloo, if I was detected, I should never have committed the deed which has doomed me, a young that the property of the leaving Rechester. The clergymen who save the property of the present was the pr engaged in the exercises of the meeting were Rev. Mr. McLaren, of the first Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Nicholl, of the Washington St. Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. liegar, German Lutheran Church, Rev. A. G. Hall, of the third Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Dewer likewise of the Presbyterian church, Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Second Baptist church, and Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the Methodist Eni church. Every one felt that it was good t there. A blessed spirit seemed to pervade the house, and all seemed to sigh and cry after that happy state when the watchmen sh

Rev. C. Blood, of Illinois, writing to the editor of the Western Christian, at the close of the anniversaries in New York and Brooklyn, says :- 'The meetings have been deeply interes ing, and a great degree of harmony prevailed in all the deliberations. Unlike many of our religious convocations, their influence has been very elected Pope, after a conclave of two days, (14th and 16th of June,) and has taken the title of Pius small degree to the promotion of unanimity. For June, and was followed by a grand display of increased determination to live a life of consecration to God. I am more than ever convinced of the inexpediency of the free missionary movement.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NANTUCKET.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Barnaby, paster of the Baptist church in Nantucket, is now in this city, to present the case of his church, before this community of the case of his church, before this community. ty. They have suffered severely by the late fire in that place; many families are stripped of their exalted character and manifested an ardent deall, and the principal brethren have been seriously votedness to his appropriate work. As a cons an, and the principal brethren have been seriously voterness to his appropriate work. As a conserving the crippled. In addition to their former debts upon their house, which they intended to meet them selves, they are now subjected to an increased od of his ministerial career, four hundred and debt, in consequence of a new instalment on thirteen persons. We hope his mantle may debt, in consequence of a new instalment on their policy of insurance. Under these circum- have fallen upon some one who will fill his play

> IF The Rev. Wm. Scudder, son of the Rev. Dr. John Scudder, was ordained as missionary t Ceylon, on the evening of the 14th instant. The services took place in the first Presbyteria, church at Elizabethtown, N. J.

IP A letter to us from Hamilton, under date of July 16th, says, Dr. Kendrick is failing; there is perhaps no hope of his recovery.

First Baptist Church and Society in Bangor, rate source, will be ordained pastor of the bhath evening. Sermon by Rev. Dr. next Sa

Our Vermont and Connecticut Corre

## General Intelligence. ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

THIRTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. The Cambria, Capt. Judkins, from Liverpoo

he 4th, arrived at her berth between 4 and 5 clock, on Friday, making her passage in thirteen days. She experienced very heavy weather for four or five days previous to her arrival.

The Corn Bill passed the House of Lo

the evening of Thursday, the 25th of June; and at 2 o'clock of the succeeding morning, the House of Commons rejected the Coercion Bill, by a ma-jority of 73. On the next Tuesday, the 30th, Sir Robert announced the unanimous resolution of his cabinet to retire from office. This he did, in a long and eloquent speech. He particularly congratulated the House on the passage of the the successful termination of the Oregon controversy; taking to the Government great credit for the happy, and peaceful, and honorable settlement of this long continued and critical controversy, and paying President Polk quite a compliment for the course he has pursued in submitting the proposition of the English Government to the decision of the Senate.

Lord John Russell has found little difficulty in organizing a popular and efficient ministry. He expressed a desire to receive into the new Cabinet some two or three members of the old one The Duke of Wellington seems to have been con-sulted in reference to the continuance of three of the old ministry in office. The Duke expressed himself kindly disposed, and has consented to re-tain his office of Commander-in-Chief; though he professes his determination never more to oper his lips in Parliament except on matters connect The following, copied from the Universalist Trumpet of this city, we should think, from our stand point of observation, deserving and the situation of his private affairs. Mr. Cobwhere, we believe, meet with an appropriate re- ion that the amount subscribed will reach £100, rard.

THE TRUMPET.—We would call the attention of a fine estate for the great Anti-Corn law lead

Oregon question appears to have occasioned great joy in England. We notice, however, that Sir Robert Peel seems to understand the stipulation respecting the navigation of the Columbia river somewhat differently from what it has been unlerstood on this side of the water, -as yielding to the English the free navigation of the rive

The Effects of the Corn Law, &c .- The pas sage of the Corn law and the new Tariff has had the effect to throw an immense quantity of bread stuffs, beef, pork, &c. into market. In the cour of four days, nearly a quarter of a million pour sterling were received at the London and Liver which had been kept in store, awaiting the pas sage of the above bills.

The Weather and the Crops .- The former represented to have been of late very delightful and the prospect of an early and abundant har-vest, very flattering.

# DOMESTIC.

Great Fire in Nantucket .- By an extra rom the Warder office, dated Tuesday, 1-4 to clock, A. M , it appears that a great por Nantucket had been consumed, and the fire was still raging. Twenty buildings had been blown up by gunpowder, to arrest the conflagration, but with little success, and all the powder in the place had been used. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock on Monday night, in the store of E. G. Kelley, and spread with great rapidity. The

The town presents a scene of devastation that age cannot describe. The whole square o language cannot desc Pederal streets is in roins, and nearly all the buildings opposite those which formed the Square.

Trinity Church is now in flames. All the buildings about five years, was recently very badly

ings on N. Water street as far as A fron Mitch- afflicted with such pain and swelling in his head, sings on N. Water street as far as Afron Mitch-ell's (inclusive.) all the buildings on Main street from G. H. Riddell's to Straight wharf. On Union street as far as the building occupied by the Town officers (inclusive.) Washington street as far as Capt. J. H. Peane's (inclusive.) Dr. Raggles' house, on Orange street, was blown up, and arrested the flames at that point. The ag-regards loss is at reseast incessfulls he

Bank, Exchange Reading Room, Commercial In-surance Office, Washington Hall, Whig Reading Room, Post Office, Gosnold House, and a vast number of other buildings. This disaster mus prove a dreadful blow to Nantucket.

The Warder of Wednesday morning gives some loss of property is estimated at from \$900,000 to \$1,000,000, with but a small amount of insurance It is estimated that between Three and Four Hundred buildings have been destroyed. It is very remarkable that no lives were lost; two or three

oriumg, and proved very efficient.

The New Bedford Moreury states that nine oil maufactories, and about 10,000 barrels of oil were consumed by the fire; and that a portion of this oil, amounting to about \$16,000, belonged to the government of the United States. It had been delivered to an agent of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and atored by him for shift of the government and the government a

A Nantucket gentleman informs us that a large number of the houses burned belonged to widows and others, who probably were, for the most

number of the houses burned belonged to widows and others, who probably were, for the "most part, insured. He thinks that the suffering of this class of persons must be very great.

The Selectmen of Nastucket have published an appeal to the public for aid. They say:

'Hundreds of families are rendered homeless at a very short notice. Many must be extremely destitute, and all of us very likely to be seriously incommoded by a scarcity of provisions which the state of the serious of t incommoded by a scarcity of provisions which must shortly follow.'

incommoded by a searcity of provisions which must shortly follow."

Dreadful Effects of Lightning.—The brig Columbia, Capt. Barbes, in New Orleans and Savannah trade, was struck by lightning on the night of the 3d inst., 60 miles from the Balizo. The crew were sloft reefing topsails at the time, when the electric fluid, in descending the mainmast, after shattering it, precipitated the whole of the men, six in number, into the sea, who were lost. It then descended into the hold, and state vessel on fire. Capt. B., the only person on board, was saved.—N. Y. Jour. of Com.

Shipureck and Melancholy Loss of Life.
—The schooner William Polk, Captain Hamilton, from Cantwell's Bridge, (Del.) for Boston, with a cargo of 5000 bushels of corn, was captized in a violent squall from northwest, on Tuesday night last, near Great Egg Harbor Inlet, and of ten souls on board, the captain alone escaped.—The following are the names of those who perished at the time of the disaster, viz:—Theo.

Waite, of Delaware; George Croft, of do.; Mr. Thomas, of do., and R. Murchburg, of Penn., passengers; W. Durburrow, mate; H. Maberry, seaman; Thos. Lewis, do.; James Evans, do., and John N. Savin, cook. Capt. H. was fallen in with early on Thursday morning, in the vicinity of Egg Harbor, clinging to the schooner's camboose, (in which situation he had been for 24 hours, by the brig Gardner H. Wright, Lingo, which arrived at this port last evening, from Fall River; Capt. Lingo administered to Captain H. hours,) by the brig Gardner H. Wright, Lingo, which arrived at this port last evening, from Fall River; Capt. Lingo administered to Captain H. every comfort his situation required.

Cherokce Affairs-Their Settlement .- We learn, with sincere pleasure, that the serious difficulties so long existing among the Cherokee Indians, out of treaty stipulations, are about being brought to a final adjustment. The three delegations now in this city, entered into an agreement in writing, some days since, to submit all the causes of difficulty existing among them-selves, with the various claims they have pro-ferred against the United States, to three commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States. These commissioners to be legal gentlemen, invested with plenary powers, and instructed to decide the questions submitted, upon principles of law and equity. Their decision is to form the basis of a treaty, to be signed by all parties, and submitted to the President and Senate of the United States for confirmation. The President, we understand, appointed this tribunal on Monday last, and it entered upon the discharge of its duties at ten o'clock this morning It is composed of Hon. Albion K. Parris, 2d comptroller of the treasury, Hon. E. Burke, com-missioner of the patent office, and Major Wm Armstrong, superintendent of Indian affairs for the Western territory. The Cherokee patties, we learn, suggested the appointment of at least two members of the board who, at present, have no connection with the government: and as exten sive claims against the United States will be brought under its adjudication, perhaps it might We can say, however, for the gratification of all who feel an interest in the Chorokee people, that their cause is safe in the hands of the judges now

selected to try it. The board met to-day. The delegations from the government, old settler, and treaty parties attended. Waddy Thompson, Esq., was presented as the counsel for the government party .-Col. S. C. Stambaugh, for the old settlers, or Amos Kendall, being absent at New York; and Judge Paschal, and Matthew St. Clair Clarke, for the treating party.—Washington Union, 9th.

Executive Appointments .- Gov. Colby has appointed Nathaniel S. Berry, of Hebron, George R Hoham of Claremont, and William Plumer, of erry, Trustees of the N. H. Asylum for the Insane.

Henry B Chase of Warner, Simeon B. Johnson, of Littleton, Horace L. Hazelton, of Meredith, Bank Commissioners.

—We learn that a full meeting of the Directors of this road was holden in this town on Tuesday, and it was determined to push forward the enterprise with renewed energy. Peter Clark, Esq. has been appointed constructing agent, and has entered upon the duties of his appointment.—N.

Beef were sent to Providence, and 175 Beef Cattle and 300 Sheep remain unsaid.

300 Sheep remain unsaid.

300 Sheep remain unsaid.

301 Sheep remain unsaid.

302 Sheep remain unsaid.

303 Sheep remain unsaid.

303 Sheep remain unsaid.

304 Sheep remain unsaid.

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309 Sheep remain un

# Summary.

The Legislature of New Hampshire passed 166 acts, resolutions and addresses during its late session. A bill to regulate the hours of labor in 166 acts, res factories was indefinitely postponed. The subject of dividing Coos county was referred to the desion of the iphabitants. A bill was passed abol ishing militia musters, exempting, however, inde-pendent companies from the operation of the bill. A resolution was passed, authorizing railroad and manufacturing corporations to take stock in the Montreal railroad; an act for the better in struction of youth in manufactories; an act giving married women the power of holding property in their own name; and an act appointing a State

gregate loss is at present incalculable.

Gov. Colby, of New Hampshire, has appointed as Aids-de-camp, Messrs. Richard H. Messer, of both destroyed—Swain's Agency Insurance Of-Mason W. Tappan, of Bradford, Francis S. Fisk, of Keene, and William M. Weed, of Sandwich.

In this city, by Rev. Baron Stow, Mr. Augustus Golde an to Miss Sarah C. Andrews; Mr. Peter S. Morton man to Miss Sarah C. Amerone, Miss Hannah I. Smith. In this city, Mr. Frederick Perkins to Miss Ann R. Spear; Mr. Elbridge G. Choate to Miss Martha C. Kin-In Taunton, Mr. Obed Baker to Miss Sally A. Wethe

In Hingham, Mr. Richard H. Spooner, of Boston, t Miss Mary R., daughter of Mr. Leavitt Tower, of H. In Worcester, Mr. Luther Hosmer, Jr., to Miss Nanc Hall.
In North Andover, Mr. Gilman P. Foss to Miss Catherine P., daughter of Mr. James B. Taylor, formerly of Amesbury Mills.

In this city, 15th inst., at his father's residence, of consumption, Mr. George L. Lekow, 32, late Principal of the New Brighton Collegiate School, Staten Island, N.

In Newburyport, Mrs. Sarah, widow of the late Capt. Ebenezer Stone, 64.

propriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Lerned.

Com.,

In Philadelphia, June 10, Den. John Davis, in the 79th year of his sign. For more than half a century, he was an humble follower of that San half a century, he was an humble follower of that San half a century, he was an humble follower of that San half a century, he was an humble follower of that San half a century one years, he occupied the station of senior deacon in the First Baptist clurch in Philadelphia. During the years of his pilgrimage, many and changing have been the scenes through which he passed; but turning neither to the right nor the left, his course was onward and opward. Rooted and grounded in the doctrines of the gospel as loved and proclaimed by the fathers, he was steadfast, immovable in the faith. The latter part of his life was spent almost entirely in the service of the church, and in the discharge of datage connected with the cause of his Master. He lived for God, he died in Christ. For many months, he felt his work was nearly faished. Caimly he awaited the summons. Come home, oftentimes seem, which is the service of the church, and in an abundant entrance? was the language of every prayer, and beautiful was the response to that prayer.

As fides a summer cloud away,
As dies a was upon the shore,?

The second of the church of the church and it is the contraction of the church of the

r, so gently, passed he away to the 'spirit land,' he sainted wife, some years in glory. In his own e, a short time before he ceased to breathe, All ace. On Sabbath morning, he filled his place in se of God; on the Wednesday night following, he nouse or God; on the Wednesday night following, he his seat in the upper sanctuary. In his case, death directed of all its terror and gloom. Without pain, at without disease, he was transferred from earth to en. So gentle was his removal, his family find it ult to realize they shall see the face of their honor-ther on earth no more.

As bowed by sudden storms, the rose Sinks on the garden's breast, Down to the grave our father goes, In silence there to rest.

No more with us his aged voice The hymn of praise shall swell; No more his loving heart rejoice When peals the Sabbath bell.

Yet if in yonder cloudless sphere, Amid a sinless throng, He utters in his Saviour's ear The everlasting song,—

No more we'll mourn the parent gone, But lift our exprest prayer, With him to wear the victor's crown, And dwell forever there.

# Noticen.

The next quarterly meeting of the Hampden Coun-ty Baptist Ministerial Conference will be held at Ches-terfield Hollow, Tuesday, August 11, at 1 o'clock, P. A. Agaucam. July 17, 1846.

IJP The Monadnoc Baptist Ministerial Conference will meet at the house of Bro. J. Peacock, in Fitzwilliam on Tuesday, August 11, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Sermon by Bro. J. M. Chick.

Richmond, July 17, 1846. II The Ministers' Meeting of the Wachusett Association will be holden with Bro. S. Remington, at Fitch burg, on the first Tuesday in August, at 1 o'clock, P. Bro. O. Cunningham, of Sterling, a sponieted to preach.

L. C. CARPENTER, Sec.

BRIGHTON MARKET.-MORDAY, July 13, 1640 At market 730 Beef Cattle, 10 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 1950 Sheep and 430 Swine. 100 Beef were sent to Providence, and 175 Beef Cattle and

\$2.50. Two lots of old Hogg, 41-2 c; two lots of small pigs at 51-2 and 53-4 c; at retail, from 5 to 7 c. N. B. 233 Beef Cattle and 450 Swine came from Albany over the Western and Worcester railroads in one train.

Boston Academy of Music. STON MUSICAL CONVENTION AND TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

THE Teachers' Class, heretofore held at the Odeon, will this year be held in the Tarmony Temple, and will TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Commence on TENDAY, AUGUST 19, At 10 to Course of leasons will be similar to that heretofore pureous code. Trickes of admission, odditar each, may be had seen at the Temple.

When the Temple of Course & Co., Waser strest, or from Ch. Cook, at the Temple.

LOW KILL MASON.

Temple.

A. N. JOHNSON,

30-41.

GEO. F. ROOT.

Townsend Female Seminary.

Townsend Female Seminary.

The The First Seminary and an act appointed chaptain of the New Hampshire State Prison.

Theodore French, Esq., of Concord, N. H., has been appointed Treasurer of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad, has given bouds and entered upon the duties of his office.

A son of D. B. Perkins, of Goffstown, N. H., aged about five years, was recently very badly

Townsend Female Seminary The Seminary Hampshire State Prison.

The Secutive Committee also take pleasure in informing the past year.

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The Executive Committee also take

# Hancock Literary and Scientifick Institution.

nd Teacher of Languages.

HET The Fall Term will commence on Wednesday, the 19th day of August, and continue 13 weeks.

Students are requested for their own benefit to be present if the their own benefit to be present if the the desired on concurrent of the Ferm.

It is the desired on concurrent of the Ferm. See that the fermion of the their own that the fermion of the their own th as of education. To this end the angient and classification of packing and on officer will be spared in securing work and practical, and on officer will be spared in securing work to do entire the property department as shall be thoroughly qualified to do entire the property of the property of the control of the control

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### Plano Fortes.

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ndothers.

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(Dr. dumphrey, in his Valedictory Address.

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inscuage. [Wither Fisk, D. D., late President Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct. The ddi titlens have a character of discrimination, coping the discrimination of the discrimination of the discrimination of the December of the College, Dr. Woodk, Midlishury College, Pres. Day, Yale College, Dr. Woodk, Prof. Stuart and Dr. Emerson, Andover.

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From Rev. T. H. Skinner, D. D., New York. The Form for - I. I Stinner, D. D., New York.

The property of the Control of Viner's discourses and empty given sufficient to the Control of Viner's Mr. Turnbull, to satisfy myself that they are of a very high and that Mr. T. in publishing he translation, will confer a easonable and very important benefit on the church. Vinet's style is excendingly pure and huckl, and the translation, saylie is excendingly pure and huckl, and the translation, to the Control of the C

# Question Book

THE CHRISTIAN MIRACLES,

THE CHRISTIAN MIRACLES,
JUT published by the New England S. S. Union, 79 Corn
hill, published by the New England S. S. Union, 79 Corn
The, and the New England S. S. Union, 70 Corn
The, and of the young in particular, to the miracles wrought
by our Lord Jesse Christ. The miracles are divided into
seven distinct classes, and each lesson embraces a specific
topic. Forty-four of the most wonderful miracles of the Redessure are extenized, and over one hundred interesting subjutas von such a stayl introduced. A valuable map of felicies
into the seven wough the work, shows the places where the
miracles were wough the work, shows the place where the
miracles were wough the work, shows the place to answer with wear the sore difficult on enable where the
fifty-three lessons, which will employ a school a full year,
at it this close of the lessons are two verses of hymne, selected with great care, to be sump by the pupils.

The First Class of Miracles-Sick 2. A Man sick of the Palsy. 3. Peter's Mother in law.

5. A Woman with an Issue 6. A Man with the Dropsy. 7. Ten Lepers. 8. A Nobleman's Son. 9. General Questions. Second Class of Min

Necond Class of Miracles—
1. A Blind Man.
2. Two Blind Men.
2. Two Blind Men.
4. Two Blind Begard Series
4. Two Blind Begard Series
6. A Deaf and Dumb Man.
7. An Infirm Wom.
7. An Infirm Wom.
8. Malchuw Yom.
9. A diseased Cripple.
10. General Questions.

Third Class of Mire

3. A Demoniac Giri.
4. A Dumb Demoniac.
6. Blind and Dumb Demoniacs.
6. Two Geressene Demoniacs.
7. General Questions.
Fourth Class of Miracles—The Dead Raised. 1. The Ruler's Daugh 2. The Widow's Son. 3 Lazarus.

Fifth Class of Miracles, of which Human Beings are not the Subjects. Water changed into Wine.
 A Multitude Fed.

2. A Multitude Fed.
2. Loaves and Fishes.
4. A Barren Fig-tree.
5. A Tempest Calmed.
6. Walking on the Sea.
7. Great Draught of Fishes.
8 Wonderful Fishing.
9. Tribute Money.
10. General Questions.

Sixth Class of Miracles-at and after the Ascension of Christ. 1 The Ascension.
2 The Day of Pentecost.
3 The Conversion of Saul.
4 The Deliverance of Peter.
5 General Questions.

Seconth Class of Miracles—Predictions.

1. The Anointing.
2. Destruction of the Temple.
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For mis at the Depository, 28 Cornhill.

33-04

# The Samily Circle.

the sweet atmosphere of monu! how bright It floats around us, when we sit together Under a bower of vine in summer weather, round the hearth-stone in a winter's night!

### Prayer.

When the light of day departs, Lingering on the western sky, O, 'tis good to raise our hearts Gratefully to God on high,— Pour into his willing ear Our complaints, our jey and fear, Call his blessing from above,

assion of his love. When the sable shades of night O, 'tis good to see the light

Feel his kind ness and his care, ting love and power, In night's calm and solemn hou When the beams of rising day

O, 'tis good to kneel and pray
For that grace which God best
What can we accomplish here,

In adversity's dark hour,
When the rays of hope depart,
When affliction's dreaded power
Comes to try and chill the heart,
Haste ye to the throne of love,

For assurance, hope, relief; Prayer a healing balm will pro To the bosom wrung with grief. er, May, 1846.

## Ally Fisher.

## BY FARRY FORESTER - [Mrs. Judson.]

Study, study! Trudge, trudge! trudge! Sew, sew, sew! Oh what a busy humdrum life, was that of little Ally Fisher Day in, day out, late and early, from week's end to week's end, it was all the same. Oh how Ally's feet, and head, and hands ached And sometimes her heart ached, too-poo

And did any body love poor Ally Fisher—the busy bee—the humdrum worker—the forlorn child, who was neither interesting nor beautiful? Was there any body to love her? No one but her mother—a poor sad-looking woman, who wore a faded green bonnet, and a patched chintz frock, and who never stopped to smile or shake hands with any body, when she walked out of the vil-lage church. This desolate, sad-hearted lage church. This desolate, sad-hearted woman, with her bony fingers and sharpened face—this dame Fisher, whom the boys called scare-crow, and the girls used to imitate in tableaux—this strange woman, seeming in her visible wretchedness scarce to belong to this bright, beautiful world, bore a measure-less, exhaustless fountain of love behind the this bright, beautiful world, note a heastre-less, exhaustless fountain of love behind the faded garments and the ugly person; and she lavished all its holy wealth on poor little Ally. Ally had a father, too, but he did not love her. He loved nothing but the vile grog shop at the corner of the street, and the brown earthen jug which he yet had hu-manity or shame enough to hide in the loft.

the brown earthen jug which he yet had humanity or shame enough to hide in the loft. Ah, now you see why Ally Fisher was unhappy. Now you see the vice in whose shadow the stricken child matured so rapidly. Now you are ready to exclaim with me. 'Poor, poor Ally Fisher! God help her!' Ay, God help her! Ally tried very hard to help herself; but her mother was always very feeble, and there were several little ones younger than herself. What could poor Ally do? She went to school—that she would do—because she never could accomplish any thing at home in the small, crowded room, with all those thin-faced, miserable little creatures about her; faced, miserable little creatures about her but she took her sewing with her, and ever moment that she could steal from her books

Ally went from the door, where each hopof her life had been cruelly crushed, with a swelling heart, and faltering step. Over the stile across the way, the little blue eyes of the Spring-violets were looking up lovingly from beds of moss; the freed streams were dancing gaily, flashing and sparkling in the sunlight; and on a brown maple bough where leaf-buds were swelling ready to burst with life, a little bird, the first Spring bird, carroled as blithely as though it might bring Eden to a desolate, disappointed heart. Al-Eden to a desolate, disappointed heart. Ally Fisher heard it, and the tears broke ove their fringed boundaries, and fell in a spark-ling shower upon her bodice. Then she crossed the stile and the stream, and passed crossed the stile and the silean, and passed the trees, till she found a solitary nook away in the heart of the wood; and here she knelt and prayed. How strong was Ally Fisher when she left her retreat! The arm of Him

when she let her retreat! The arm of Him who is alimplity, was about her.

Ally Fisher passed with quite as light a foot as usual, over the dried leaves through which the tender Spring-blades were peeping, and beyond the border of the wood, till about the same arms in sight of heaviling the same arms. she came in sight of a beautiful central lake, on the banks of which, the young green was striving with the pallid spoils of last year's frost. Ally Fisher was not very observing—she was too thoughtful to be observing—but as she emerged from the wood, she saw a person probably a pure walking near the as she emerged from the wood, she saw a person, probably a nurse, walking near the lake with a little girl, who danced and prattled, and clapped her tiny hands, now bounding from the path, now half hiding her little head in the woman's dress, and then running forward with all the guileless glee of a bird or butterfly. Ally looked at her, and felt the warm tears creening to be reveafelt the warm tears creeping to her eyes.— Why had she never been thus happy? And why should that terrible shadow which had ed on her cradle, darken at this strange, wondrous interest, no

> 'Standing, with reluctant feet, Where the brook and river meet, Womanhood and childhood fleet! Gazing with a timid glance, On the brooklet's swift advance, On the river's broad expanse!'

The tears crept to Ally's eyes, but they had no time to fall. She heard a shriek, and saw the woman cowering over the verge of the lake, her hands clasped as though in an ecstacy of agonized fear.
'The child!' thought Ally, as she sprang

forward, new life in every limb and lighting

up her eye.

She was right. The little one was just
She was right, after her first terrible rising to the surface, after her first terrible plunge; Ally caught a glimpse of a pale, ag-onized face, then a fold of scarlet, and all

disappeared, except the successive rings formed by the rippling water. 'It is not deep, not very deep,' she said, half to herself, half to the careless nurse,

'were I only taller.'

She stepped into the water carefully as though to insure in the outset a firm footing.

\*though to insure in the outset a firm footing. Another step and the water grew deeper—another—another. The water had arisen above her waist, and her slight figure seemed swayed by its undulations. Dare she go farther? O, the lake was so still—only a ripple on its surface, and a life—a life at stake! Again on, one more step—the little searlet dress appeared just before her. But one, one short step more! She falters—reels—and grasps it! Now, Ally! See, she pauses deliberately to steady herself!—Her presence of mind, even in the moment of triumph has not forsaken her, and her

to the shore and sinks with her recovered human treasure at the feet of the terrified nurse.

Ally Fisher opened her large wondering eyes upon a strange scene. Her head lay upon a pillow of rich purple velvet; and she turned from her singular couch to magnificent folds of drapery, heavy golden cords half hidden in their soft shadows, rich massive furniture, the use of which she did-

turned from her singular cours to the control of th

pered, 'dear chies.'

The problem of the perecurity of the perecur

again.'
'My mother!' was Ally's answering remark; 'O, she will be so frightened! I must go to my mother now.'
It was in vain that the lady and her hushing the specified agreement of the specified in the specifi

ovel she called home; turned from one little half-sturved figure to another; and then approaching the lady, said in a low, firm tone, 'You are very kind, and I will pray God to bless you for it; but I must not go

away from here.'
' Must not?' 'Must not, Ally !' exclaimed the surprised.

Must not, Ally: exclaimed the surprised, disappointed mother.

Ally's voice became choked. 'This is a very poor place—I never knew how poor until I went into some of the grand houses—but I have always lived in it.'

er?' and Ally burst into tears. At the commencement of the conference a head had been raised from a pile of bed covering in a corner of the room, and a red, bloated face looked out on the group with vague wonder. Soon an expression of intelligence began to lighten up the heavy eyes, and now and then a trace of something like emotion appeared upon the face. At Ally's last words there was for a moment a strange convulsive working of the features and the

convulsive working of the features and the head fell heavily back upon the pillow.

It was in vain that both the lady and dame Fisher pleaded. Ally's firm, modest answer was ever the same. 'Oh, it was nothing; I could'nt let the little girl drown when it was so easy to go into the water. It was nothing; so I do not deserve that beautiful home. I should'nt be of any use there either, and here.

So I do not deserve that beautiful home. I should'nt be of any use there either, and here.

am indeed.

'But I will give you five times the money
ou could earn by sewing,' urged the lady,
and you shall bring it all here.'

Ally was for a moment staggered.
'So you would help us more by going than by staying,' added the dame, quite forgetful of self while so anxious for her child's wel-

'But mother, who would hold your head when 'But mother, who would hold your head when it aches, and bathe your temples, and kiss away the pain, and then sit and watch you while you sleep? And when the trouble comes who would try to make it light and help you to find all the happy things to weigh against it? And who would sit with you at evening when you are lonely? Who, mother, would read the Bible to you? for you told me but yesterday that your eyes were failing; and who would—would love you, mother? Oh, don't send me away! All those beautiful things would only make me sorry if you on, not seem in away?

It things would only make me sorry if you could not have them too; and so you must let me stay here in the old house, for it is the only place where I can be happy. God ild not love me if I should leave you with all the children to care for and none to com-

an the children to care for an hone to com-fort you when sad.

The lady's eyes were suffused with the heart's dew, as with a mental blessing on the young girl's head and a silent determination to reward the self-denying spirit richly, she turned away.

'You have sacrificed yourself for my sake, Ally, sobbed the dame, folding her gentle child in her arms; 'Oh, why did you do it?'
'No, mother; I am happier here, and he
--' Ally,' pointed to the bed meaningly.
'I couldn't mention it before her.'

'I couldn't mention it before her.'

'Yes, darling, you are right—you always are; he would kill himself without you in a week, I know. But oh, it is a dreadful thing if the earth is dark, keep your eye on heaven! With God's presence and God's promen! With God's presence and God's promen! my poor, poor Ally!

Ally was at her sewing as calm and quiet ises, a man or a child may be cheerful

foot is still firm. She returns slowly, safely as if nothing unusual had occurred, though

mark; 'O, she will be so frightened! I must go to my mother now.'

It was in vain that the lady and her husband and even the attending physician insisted on her remaining, at least until she was quite recovered, and offered to send for her mother. Ally arose to her feet and smiled her usual sad smile.

'I am well, quite well. It didn't hurt me any; I was was only frightened because I thought the poor little girl was dead. To be sure I shouldn't fear the dead, but when I had her in my arms—are you sure she will get well?'

'She will, and it was you who saved her life.'

Ally shuddered. 'Uh! her cheek was cold! just like little Willie's. But you say she will get well and I am very glad, though 'Oh, no I lose nothing. I should have

Ally shuddered. 'Uh! her cheek was cold! just like little Willie's. But you say she will get well, and I am very glad, though sometimes I think it would be a pleasant thing to die and go to heaven where Jesus Christ is. It is so dreary here!' she added in a pitiful tone, half musingly.

Dame Fisher was surprised to see the family carriage of the Burnell's draw up at her humble door, and more surprised when her own Ally, in strange garb, 'a world too wide,' sprang from it, her pale face really brilliant with excitement. Ally's large eyes were larger than ever, and the' heart's light was centered beneath their jetty fringes;—while her mouth, the lips no longer pale, was wreathed with unusual smiles.

'O, mother! I have saved a life! Is not God kind to let me do so great a thing?' Strange that neither Ally nor her mother thought of the school that night that Ally had been anxious to obtain, heavy as the disappointment was! Nay is it strange? They thought of it in the morning, however, and then dame Fisher was more sad than Ally.

'So you are to sew your life away,' shaid, despondingly, 'my poor, poor Ally!'

'No mother, God will take care of me.' It was not noon when the family carriage of the Burnell's again appeared at the door stone.

The hour of ten drew near, and Ally's qued of time ke and quiet spirit.' She never murmured.

The hour of ten drew near, and Ally's qued on-stene.

The hour of ten drew near, and Ally's qued on step upon the door-stone.

Father! he is very early. Oh, I hope he has not.—'

She had no time to finish the sentence.

The door was thrown wide open with a quick, ear caught the sound of a step upon the door-stone.

Father! he is very early. Oh, I hope he had no time to finish the sentence.

The door stone.

Father! he is very early. Oh, I hope he had no time to finish the sentence.

The door stone.

Father! he had no time to finish the sentence.

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Father! he had no time to finish the sentence.

The door stone

'So you are to sew your life away,' she said, despondingly, 'my poor, poor Ally!'
'No mother, God will take care of me.'
It was not noon when the family carriage of the Burnell's again appeared at the door of Billy Fisher's miserable cottage.
Mrs. Burnell came to offer Ally, as her husband had promised in his first lively emotion of gratitude, a splendid home.
'You shall share with little Marcia in every thing' she said; 'you shall even divide our love; more, you are older, and shall be considered in every thing the elder daughter. Come and live with us dear; for we should have had no child but for you.'

Ally looked at her mother, whose thin face now glowed with gratified ambition; glanced at the broken walls of the miserable hovel she called home; turned from one little half-street figure to another, and then was tempted and conduct from the to make the period. There is still the sunshine dart, large said then was not so happy a house in all the State of New York as the wretch-two will have have had brought. That night there was not so happy a house in all the State of New York as the wretch-two when highly fisher had brought such unexpected joy. And Ally—oh, no! she never regretted having sacrificed her, whose the loved; for never was human heart more deeply blessed than gentle trusting Ally ender the remainder of the to was the were another drop to my

'Still thy smile like sunshine dart, Into many a sunless heart, For a smile of God thou art!' Columbian Magazine.

# Children's Corner.

For the Reflector

# Sabbath School Lesson.

—but I have always lived in it."

But the sewing and that terrible pain in your side my dear, 'interrupted the matron. 'It will be better soon, I think; and maybe, I shall not have to sew so much now for Mary is growing bigger.'

But Ally—'

Messrs. Editors,—We are using in our Sabath School at present, an admirable Question Book 'On the various duties which we owe to God and to each other,' and you may be assured that we prize it very highly. Lesson thirteenth, however, which treats of Love to Man, breaks off, as we think, rather you shall have anything you can wish—things much more beautiful than you have ever seen in your life—and little Marcia whose life you saved will love you and so will we all.'

'Then who will love my poor, poor mother?' and Ally burst into lears. in August? Perhaps it may serve for others of your readers besides ourselves. We will name it.

# LESSON XIII .- PART SECOND.

1. Have all mankind one common origin? Acts 17; 26.

2. But is there not a difference of complex-

ion among men?

6. From the parable contained in Luke 10: 30-37, who, should we infer, is our neigh-

bor?
7. If a portion of mankind are in bonds

7. In a portion of mankind are in bonds for no crime, should we not especially sym-pathize with them? Heb. 13: 3. 8. Would this lead us to pray for them? 9. Ought we not to act for them? 10. Should we endeavor in kindness, to induce slave-holders to liberate their slaves ? 11. If slaves should run away from slave should we arrest them, and return them to their masters? Deut. 23: 15, 16.

12. Is it right to petition and remonstrate against slavery?

13. Ought professedly pious masters to keep the Bible from their slaves, because the civil law may forbid their having the Bible?

14. Should a man be considered a Christian, who will buy and sell slaves?

an, who will buy and sell staves :

15. Do you ever question a man's sincerity,
ho says, 'I am a friend to the slave, but—'
ho says, 'I am a friend to the slave, but—'

Much more might be presented in co nection with the foregoing, but this will suf-G-, N. H. July 1.

# Counsels for the Young.

Never be cast down by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will he mend it again. Make up your mind to do a thing and you will do it. Fear not if trouble comes upon you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one.

Troubles never stop for ever, The darkest day will pass away!

Never despair when fog 's in the air! A sunshiny morning will come without warning. Mind what you run after! Never be con-tent with a bubble that will burst, or a fire-work that will end in smoke and darkness.

Get that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping.

Something sterling that will stay, When gold and silver fly away. Fight hard against a hasty temper. Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. A sp will set a house on fire. A fit of pass may give you cause to mourn all the days of your life. Never revenge an injury.

He that revenges knows no rest; The meek possess a peaceful breast. If you have an enemy, act kindly to him and make him your friend. You may not win him at once, but try him again. Let one kindness be followed by another, till you have compassed your ends. By little and little great things are completed. Water falling day by day, Wears the hardest rock away.

Whatever you do, do it willingly. A boy that is whipped at school never learns his les-son well. A man that is compelled to work cares not how badly it is performed. He that pulls off his coat cheerfully, and strips up his sleeves in earnest, is the man for me.

A cheerful spirit goes on quick: A grumbler in the mud will stick. Evil thoughts are worse enemies than ons and tigers, for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way every where. The cup that is full will hold no more; keep your heads and hearts full of good thoughts, that bad thoughts may not find room to enter.

Be on your guard, and strive and pray, To drive all evil thoughts away, Scotch Paper

## Moralist and Miscellanist.

## Taverns Seven Hundred Years Ago.

The following description of a drinking The following description of a drinking tavern or groggery, is in the seventh part of the confession of the Waldenses and Albigenses, composed at least as far back as the year 1129, or 726 years ago. It will be seen that strong drink holds its own, and that the fruits thereof are as deadly and destroying now as

thereof are as deadly and destroying now as they were in ancient days.

"A tavern is the fountain of sin; the school of the devil; it works wonders, fitting the place. It is the manner of God to show his power in the church, and to work miracles; that is to say, to give sight to the blind, to make the lame go, the dumb to speak, the deaf to hear; but the devil doth quite contrary to all this in a tavern, for when a drunkard goeth to a tavern; he goeth uprightly, but when he cometh forth, he cannot go at all, and he hath lost his sight, his hearing, and when he coment forth, he cannot go at all, and he hath lost his sight, his hearing, and his speech. The lectures that are read in this school of the devil are, gluttonnies, oaths, perjuries, lyings and blasphemies, and divers other villanies; for in a tavern are quarrels, slanders, contentions, murders."

## Shaving a Note.

Old Skinflint was the most celebrated broker in Philadelphia—his 'shaving' operations were famous, as he generally took off not only beard and whiskers, but 'a pound of flesh' in addition. Young Harry Scarum was one of those dashing chaps who love wine and horses, and who form the majority of the great army of borrowers, such as are constantly borrowing and repaying. It would be six years before his estates could be sold, under the terms of his father's will, who had prudently postponed that event until Harry would terms of his father's will, who had prudently postponed that event until Harry would reach the age of thirty, and Harry conclude it would be better to make a heavy operation at once, and be rid of the bother of continual borrowings. Away to Skindint he hied, determined to procure a good round sum and be done with it.

'I want ten thousand for six years.'
'Hen't had security will you give?'

'Hem! what security will you give?'
'Oh, you may have my bond—that will

bind my property.

Hem! what discount will you give? you know my rule is, always to take the discount 'off,'—besides, you owe me a thousand due to-day and I lent you a ten' in the street, the other day.'

other day.'
'I wont pay what I've been paying ;-one and a quarter per cent. a month is enough. You may take it 'off,' and take out what I owe you besides.'
'Ilem! well, here's a bond for \$10,000 at

six years—sign it and it'll be all right.'
No sooner said than done. Harry affixed his autograph, and hummed a tune, whilst Skinflint got out his check-book and made a

'Have you got ten dollars about you?' said 'Have you got ten donars about you?' said he, in a moment; 'if so, let me have it.'

'All right, my old boy,' said Harry, supposing he wanted it to 'make change' —'there it is.'

'Hem! hem! said Skinflint, locking up his desk, and making preparations 'to knot'.

DAVID PROUTY & CO., Nos. 19, 20 and 22 North Marke and 19 Clinton street, Boston.

Having received our assortiment of GARDEN, PIELL HAVING RECEIVED AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

Having received our assortiment of GARDEN, PIELL HAVING RECEIVED AND SEED WAREHOUSE.

'Stop, old fellow!' said Harry; 'where is

my money?'

'Your money? oh! why you've got it.'
'Got it! What do you mean?'
'Why, I was to take off the discount, wasn't I, and the thousand?'

wasn't I, and the thousand?

'Yes, but I want my money.'

'Why, my dear fellow, you've got it. Ten thousand at one and a quarter a month, for six years, is nine thousand—a thousand you owed me—and you've just paid the ten. It's all right, my dear boy—a fair business transaction!—Reveitle. n.'-Revielle.

# Mammoth Locomotive Engine Factory.

All interested in railroads and steam vessels have heard of the fame of those great constructors in this department of scientific mechanics, the Messrs. Stephenson of England, whose establishment is situated in the south-western district of Newcastle, close to the Tyne river. The Newcastle Guardian contains an account of a visit to the Fore Newcastle Guardian contains an account of a visit to the Foreign factory of Messey Stephenson from which the game of the Newcastle Guardian contains an account of a visit to the linest market prices.

nexed description is taken.

The works are divided into two factories, on either side of South street, and thus called "east" and "west." The latter, though the newer, is the more extensive of the two, occupying several acres of ground. On entering it, the stranger is at once struck with the novelty, as well as the extent and variety of the country as AGRICULTUBAL. the operations disclosed. The ear is salu with the noise of some hundreds of hammers reverberating on boilers and anvils, and the eye is startled by the sight of so many blazing fires and sundry workmen, with the greatest sang froid, carrying about huge bars and plates of red-hot iron! On examining the various of red-hot iron! On examining the various departments, however, the visitor soon finds enough in each to engage his closest attention. He is first introduced to a workshop of unusual dimensions, level with the ground, where locomotives are being partially completed, and where upwards of forty hands are busily occasional interest of the complete of cupied in fitting up different parts of the ma-chinery. Over this shop is an equally capa-cious room, accommodating about seventy cious room, accommodating about seventy men and boys, who polish and otherwise pre-pare the inside gearing and finer parts of the engines. Each stands in front of a "vice," engines. Each stands in front of a "vice," at which the usual "filing" and "chiselling" are performed; but ingeniously constructed machinery, driven by steam-power, is placed along the entire space of the room, and facilitates the more difficult task of cutting and modelling cranks, shafts and wheels. Proceeding to another part of the works, several lecomotives are seen in course of trial on res are seen in course of trial, on rails laid for the purpose, and others in course

of completion, under a large shed. Adjoining this is the packing, framing, and painting shop, where locomotives intended for railways at a distance are taken to pieces, after having been previously tried, and carefully packed in wooden boxes of unusual size and strength. The painting of the exterior of the carriages is also done in this department, and the framinals of the carefully and the framinals. The painting of the exterior of the carriages is also done in this department, and the framing put together. The boiler-yard, or what is facetiously termed the "musical saloon," is the next place of interest. Musical this portion of the works most certainly is, and the music is of the right sort, too—the music of industry and enterprise. Fancy an angular shed, in which are some fifty or sixty hure fires dowing before the roar of the blast: angular sned, in which are some inty or sixty huge fires glowing before the roar of the blast; about two hundred stalwart men and boys, all hammering, rivetting, or otherwise making a deafening noise, some with immense bars and plates of red-hot iron, others inside of boilers plates of red-not fron, others inside of boilers or fire-boxes—fancy such a sight, and you have an imperfect idea of this "musical saloon." Many ingenious and beautiful specimen's of mechanical art are, besides, seen at work in this department, such as a machine by which rivetting bolts are moulded and fitted, and another by which the perforations in the copper fire boxes of the engines are exe-cuted with much skill and exactness. Leav-ing this, the visiter is conducted to the shop where the tenders are completed, and where a number of joiners are at work making the boxes used for packing the engines sent to a distance. A fine saw-mill for cutting the heavy pieces of timber required, is here at work, and, in an upper apartment, wooden patterns for the machinery are prepared by childle are the machinery are prepared by

skilful artizans. The east factory differs little from the west, nearly the same kinds of work being performed in both. It is less in extent, but equally interesting and important to the visiter. Some branches are done here which we did not observe elsewhere. Engravers, for example, are serve isswire: Engraves, to example, are constantly employed preparing the plates bearing the engine-maker's name, and also the letters for the name of the locomotive. All the brass castings are likewise done in the east factory. Every part of the locomotive except the metal castings, are prepared. tive, except the metal castings, are prepared and completed in both factories. The draw ings and plans of the engines are executed in a separate department of the works, by a num-ber of artists, who, judging from the specimens shown us, seem to reflect no ordinary credit on their worthy employers.

### THE AMERICAN Air-Tight Cooking Stove.



Pierce Patent, four size for 1846; filted for wood or coal. All processes for 1846; filted for wood or coal. All processes for 1846; filted for wood or coal. All processes for the coal processes for the coa advantages of a brick oven; the bread will rise and bake light, as the steam is absorbed into the brick; this improvement is of great importance. The facilities for toasting in front, whit ments for broiling, boiling, &c., &c. with hard coal, charcoal, or wood, is an admirable arrangement. The grate clears itself, discharcing the absels into the sab-pit; the flose are so arranged as not to fill up with solves; the Stove has a large Also, a complete assortment of the Tanabar Pierram, and other Cooking, Parlor, and Store Stoves. The largest and other Cooking, Parlor, and Store Stoves. The herest and best assortment of Cooking Ranges, including Feeb's called the subscriber's well-known fit a last Furnacas, for heating deelings, stores, churrhes, &c. All of the above for east, wholesale or retail on the most forceable terms.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

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he public generally that he has taken, for a term of
years, the new and commodious Beanpixe House recently
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celeirated Cosonase France, and frontling the green or park.
The house is entirely new, with a fine plazza, spacious dining hall, large parlors, and about sixty lodging rooms, all
fashloanably fitted up and fornished with segrees reference to
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NATIONAL HALL will be kept and conducted as a Temperance House, and in point of location, comfort and convenicent for the visitant, it is second to no other boarding estabtions with the convenience of the second to no other boarding estabtions are successful to the stabilishment is such that
the proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire astinfaction to all his patrons
to be placed under the sign. National Hall, where a program
to be placed under the sign. National Hall, where a preserve
will be in waiting to carry both passencers and begave to the
house, free of expense.

Saratoga Springs, June 1, 1846.

Saratoga Springs, June 1, 1846.

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Having received our assortment of GARDEN, PIELD, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, we offer them to the public, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS, we offer them to the public, fielding assured they can put confidence in them, we having selves, and can warrant them good and true to the name selves, and can warrant them good and true to the name selves, and can warrant them good selves promptly and faithfully attended to Seeds put up in boxes for retailing, each puper being marked with name and tilderal discount mode to dealers. The following are a few of the most important kinds, viz:

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Red Dutch, Early and Late Cauliflower, Brotoli, &c.

Red Dutch, Early and Late Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c.

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Long Blood, Early Turnip-rosted, French Sugar, Mange Werstel, Also, Long Olings and White Field Carrot, Ralls Bars and White Field Carrot, Ralls Bars and White Field Turn, Long Yellow, F. Chron, Country, M. Goldon, Squaders, Yellow and Red Ontion, Swe Marjoram, Summer Swory, Sage, Thyme, Lavender, &c., &c. GRASS SEEDS

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HOT AIR FURNAS.

A SILVER Meda was awarded to here Furnaces at the late. A Exhibition and Fair in this city. Builders and all others in want of the best constructed Furnaces in use, are respectively is requested to call at Criticos's, and examine his late improvements in his Patent Lever Ginte Furnaces. A very large number of these furnaces are in successful operation in the least indices the subscriber to keep an extensive assortment of hand. Reference given when required of their superior qualities, by those who have used all other kinds. Sizes adapted u all lasses of buildings. Particular attention given to heating churches and other large buildings, on an improved plan.

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ing, nation and office Stoves and Grates, &c., at wholeastle at
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Higher English branches and Languages at the rate of Common English branches, \$1,00 red Carter of It weeks.

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Selected by Rev. Dr. Bicher from 12 vols. of the London Bishop Hoskins on the Ten Comment. Society, op Hopkins on the Ten Commandments. Written is of Barter, and probably the best exposition extant. thus Gregory on the Budence, Bootrines and Duticiationity, pp. 430, 1200. A well-known, excellent ractical work.

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26-4

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